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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, and 5.

R. R. Facts Board Ordered; Plants Urged to Hold On; Nazis Claim Two Ships Hit

The World's Day—September 10, 1941

Washington: President Orders R. R. Inquiry

President Roosevelt ordered the formation of a board to investigate the facts in the dispute between most United States railways and their employees, following the workers' announcement that they would strike Sept. 15. No strike, however, can become effective under the Railway Labor Act until 30 days after the 30 days allowed the fact-finding board for making its report. [Page 21.]

Secretary of State Hull said that the State Department had taken emergency measures to permit Americans stranded in belligerent countries to return to the United States on other than American ships.

The Maritime Commission announced that because of the increased demand for officers in the United States Merchant Marine, an open competitive examination would be held for the appointment of several hundred cadets for both deck and engine departments.

The Supply Priorities and Allocations Board refused to grant priorities at the present time for the steel needed to build an $80,000,000 pipe line from Texas to the East Coast.

Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, reported that the British Government had repaid $1,281,000 of a loan of $425,000,000 with proceeds of the sale of 12,000 shares of Continental Baking Company 8 per cent preferred stock, which was part of the collateral pledged to the loan.

Industrial expansion to meet purely civilian demand was forbidden by the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board in a temporary denial of a proposal to expand the plant of the Tennessee Eastman Corporation at Kingsport, Tenn., a manufacturer of plastics.

The Senate subcommittee investigating war propaganda in the movie industry heard Chairman Clark (D) of Missouri claim that many independent theater operators had been forced to book motion pictures which he labeled "propaganda."

The State Department disclosed that the American-owned freighter Sessa was both torpedoed and shelled by a submarine presumed to be German, without warning, while en route from Iceland to the United States, after discharging its cargo at the Iceland capital.

Roosevelt completed aboard his train a radio address on foreign Affairs, to be made from the White House tomorrow night, and underscored the vital importance he has attached tpo it by nearly doubling its length. Timed for 9 p. m., E. S. T., it will run about 25 minutes instead of the quarter hour originally planned.

New England: Small Plants Advised to Continue

Small manufacturers not working on defense were advised to make every effort to avoid closing their plants by a field engineer of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts. [Page 2.]

Councilor Daniel H. Coakley's effort to bring into his impeachment trial 10 other pardons granted on the same day as the Patriarca pardon was temporarily blocked by the Senate court today.

Inauguration of radiocasting is expected next week over Station WMUR, Manchester, N. H., owned and operated by Francis P. Murphy, former Governor of New Hampshire.

School children numbering nearly 118,000 will go back to classes tomorrow in Boston. [Page 2.]

Air and Sea: Nazis Claim Hits on Freighters

Two more merchantmen were damaged by Nazi warplanes in the Suez Canal zone, the German High Command said. [Page 1.]

The American steamer Steel Seafarer, sunk by Axis planes in the Red Sea, sank in 20 minutes, survivors of the vessel related. [Page 9.]

Air warfare over Britain and Germany was halted by bad flying weather, the British announced.

One of the largest convoys ever to cross the Atlantic, reached a British port recently without a single mishap, the British reported.

In Russia: Reds Press Gomel Counterattack

Russian forces were reported by Moscow to be still pressing their counterattack in the center of the line around Gomel. [Page 1.]

German forces were still pressing their attack on Leningrad which was threatened, according to Berlin, with the fate of Warsaw. Russian headquarters remained vague as to the situation, no admission having been made that the city was even encircled.

Finnish troops' reluctance to pursue the siege of Leningrad, having regained all the territory that Russia took from them 18 months ago, was seen in the fact that they have advanced very little beyond their own old borders. [Page 6.]

In Europe: Civil Siege for Oslo Area

A state of civil seige for Oslo and surrounding Norwegian territory was proclaimed by Nazi occupying forces to forestall alleged Communist and Marxist labor strikes. The British Radio, commenting on the proclamation, said that the number of fires in Norway had recently taken on alarming proportions, while civil chaos had resulted from a German move to rid civil offices of anti-Nazis. [Page 1.]

Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal representative to the Vatican, conferred for half an hour with Pope Pius XII upon arriving in Rome.

In the Orient: Japan Names Envoy to Saigon

Kenkichi Yoshizawa, former Japanese Foreign Minister, was named Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China in a move interpreted as indicating that Japan was about to co-ordinate its entire program in Southwestern Asia.

Secretary of State Hull said at a press conference in Washington he had no advices of any impending agreement or announcement concerning the Japanese-American talks which have been under way for several months.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Wednesday, September 10, 1941

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Daily Features Page	23
Editorials	24
Entertainment Timetable	16
Financial Pages	17-19
Local Arts and Theater Page	16
Movie Guide	8
New Hampshire Letter	5
News About Antiques	10
Real Estate News	20
Radio Timetable	4
Sports Pages	14-15
The Home Forum	12
Understanding versus Superstition (With Spanish Translation)	
Today's Woman	11

Housing Project Started at Bath

BATH, Maine, Sept. 10 (AP)—Construction was begun here today on a $800,000 Federal housing project for families of the expanded ranks of shipyard workers building destroyers for the Navy.

Weather Predictions

FAIR SHOWERS WARM COOLER

TONIGHT

TOMORROW

COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Raise and Bonus For Textile Workers

Nearly 24,000 textile workers in three New England cities are to receive 10 per cent wage increases and a one-week bonus, it was announced last night.

The increases were granted to 16,000 operatives in Fall River by the Fall River Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and the Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates made a similar grant for 7,500 workers in mills at Fall River, Mass., and Warren and Providence, R. I.

Museums Plan For Evacuation Of Treasures

By Josephine Ripley

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Come what may, Nazi bombs will not demolish Boston's art treasures.

Millions of dollars worth of priceless pieces are already marked for immediate evacuation in case of an emergency.

Packing cases, boxes, containers of all kinds have been accumulated for instant use at the Museums, it was learned today, should there be any prospect of bombs over Boston.

"Somewhere in the Middle West" will be the destination of these "evacuees," according to the guarded statement of officials, who pointed out that they naturally would not wish to divulge either the time or the place of the removal.

Detailed Plans

Curators at the Museum of Fine Arts are making detailed plans for the evacuation in an orderly way of every object in their departments, just as such preparations were made in England before the Nazi bombers arrived.

It is wise precaution and not panic, however, which prompts these plans for protection of Boston's treasures. Some of the rarest pieces of ancient Chinese, Japanese and Egyptian art to be found anywhere in the world, outside of these countries themselves, are permanent residents of Boston in its Fine Arts Museum.

First on the evacuation list, no doubt, is the priceless Cretan snake goddess, considered one of the most valuable objects in the entire Museum.

If incendiaries should rain on the Decorative Arts wing of the Museum, some of the finest specimens extant of Colonial American craftsmanship would go up in smoke.

Should a bomb score a direct hit on the roof of the Museum, it would endanger that famous Greek head of Aphrodite, the terra cotta portrait of a Roman, shatter perhaps the rare Chinese stone sculpture, and maybe bury under debris the invaluable Japanese Heiji and Chinese Dragon scrolls.

For Swift Getaway

But the age-old statuary from the tombs of the Pharaohs, the Copleys, the Renoirs, the Rubenses, the Rembrandts will suffer no such tragic fortune due to this careful forethought of the safety committee, made up of officials representing all of the museums roundabout, who are laying serious and specific plans for a swift getaway for these collections in case of danger.

The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, the Fogg Museum of Harvard University, the Fine Arts Museum, and other valuable collections will come within the scope of the committee's plans.

Canvass of available storage space in the Midwest, particularly in Missouri and Texas, is being made by authorities so that safe repositories for America's art may be ready for the new tenants.

Boston, with its rich storehouse of treasures, and its vulnerability to early attack in case of war, is naturally among the first to make preparations for evacuation of its valuables.

Started in 1940

As early as October of 1940, George H. Edgell, Director of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, proposed that museums throughout the Nation give thought to the safeguarding of their collections in event of war.

"Remote as the possibility may seem," he declared at that time, "I still think we should begin to give it thought." He went on to propose that if museum heads knew of "fireproof hospitable museums more in the center of the country," they notify the American Association of Museums.

"It is a subject of particular pertinence to us in Boston," he added, "because the city is right on the seacoast."

In New York, plans have been made for an underground shelter for the Frick Collection, and there are reports that a similar shelter is being contemplated at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Mayor's Fight Takes On New Battle Front

Curley and 'Dark Horse' Norton join forces in backing strange candidacy of Heffernan.

By DeWitt H. John

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Jointly engineering a back-stage political maneuver for their own separate reasons, former Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, now a candidate for Mayor, and School Committeeman Clement A. Norton, a potential "dark horse" candidate, have temporarily joined forces in backing Joseph M. Heffernan, West Roxbury contractor, in his mysterious "candidacy" for Mayor of Boston, it was learned today.

Disclosure of evidence indicating this situation gave new weight to reports of a possible sensational last-minute switch in the mayoralty lineup.

The Norton camp still hopes to persuade Mr. Curley to withdraw, and thus make it good politics for Mr. Norton to jump into the race as a last-minute substitute for Mr. Heffernan.

Mr. Heffernan, who heretofore has played only a minor part in Hub politics, filed 6,000 nominating signatures with the City Election Department before the deadline last night—with the names of a campaign committee attached to enable him to withdraw before Oct. 8 if he wishes and substitute a surprise candidate.

The political situation was further complicated today by a statement from one member of this "campaign committee," Thomas J. Keegan of 52 Rockdale Street, Mattapan, that he had never even heard of Mr. Heffernan, had never been asked by anyone to serve on any such committee, and would have nothing to do with the matter. He and his daughter, a Mrs. Duggan, did admit, however, that they are acquainted with both Mr Curley and Mr. Norton.

Tobin Forces May Protest

Possibility that Tobin forces would file objections to Mr. Heffernan's papers with the Election Commission on ground that unauthorized names were used in listing the campaign committee was reported today. The Commission might then sit as a Ballot Law Commission and its decision on validity of the Heffernan papers would be final.

Behind-the-scenes information shows why Mr. Norton and Mr. Curley apparently have a common interest in Mr. Heffernan's candidacy.

Mr. Norton has been actively trying for at least 10 days to persuade Mr. Curley to withdraw from the mayoralty contest. A reliable source says that Mr. Norton recently asked his friend, Police Commissioner Joseph Timilty, to "have a talk with Curley." Various such conferences are widely reported to have occurred.

Mr. Norton feels he might beat Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, who is strongly entrenched, in a virtual two-man contest. Therefore he is interested in getting Mr. Curley, another powerful candidate, to withdraw.

Mr. Curley, on the other hand, wants to stay in the fight, but apparently wants to have Mr. Norton join the race anyway, on the theory that Tobin chances would be seriously damaged by the School Committeeman's entry.

Thus both men want Mr. Norton to run. But they are apparently

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Morgenthau Hints at Radical Reversal of New Deal Policy

First wisp of what may develop into a smashing reversal of New Deal policy was reviewed in Boston today following Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau's demand here last night that the floodgates be lowered on our vast agricultural surpluses in order to avoid inflation.

Hitting a distinctly domestic note that may imply the Administration will seek consumer support behind an assault on the governmental hoarding policies so dear to the hearts of farmers, the Secretary pointedly asked, "I wonder if the housewife knows, when she pays 15 per cent more than she did a year ago for a bag of flour, that our supply of wheat is the largest on record, and that 498,000,000 bushels of several years crop are available in our neighbor democracy of Canada?"

On Brink of Inflation

Mr. Morgenthau warned that we are on the brink of inflation. He addressed the Boston Advertising Club members last night.

Inflation "is a distant threat no longer," the Secretary warned the Club. "We are facing it now and we must deal with it at once."

He indicated what would be necessary from the public, from labor, agriculture and business, to overcome the threat of inflation.

"If we fail to use the controls at our disposal now," he said, "if we fail to do the specific things which are in our power to check inflation now, if we allow prices to go on rising as they did from 1916 to 1920, we may find that food, fuel, shelter and clothing which now cost a dollar will once more cost almost twice as much before the process has ended."

Heavier Taxes Next Year

To the American wage-earners, whose rising pay rolls he termed a "clear call to set aside a portion of their earnings each week for their own good and their country's good," the Secretary said:

"We shall have to tax ourselves much more heavily next year than this year, great and far-reaching as the present tax bill will be.

"We shall have to invest much more widely and systematically in defense savings bonds and stamps."

To business came this warning:

"We may have to extend general controls over bank credit and create controls over selected capital expenditures."

Other measures would be:

1. Extension of the social security program "to increase the

Continued on Page 4, Column 1

Britain Pledges 'No Export' Of Lend-Lease Goods From U.S.; Russians Rout Nazi Division

Continued successes in counterattacks in two vital areas claimed by Soviet.

By the Associated Press

Wednesday, Sept. 10

The routing of a German infantry division in the Gomel sector of the Eastern Front was claimed by the Russians today.

Gomel is about mid-way between Kiev and the Smolensk sector where the Russians said expulsion of a strong Nazi spearhead from a 150-square-mile zone had dealt a heavy blow to the Germans.

Red Army counterattacks in both vital sectors were understood to be continuing full blast.

The Red forces which recently retook Yelnya, 40 miles east of Smolensk, are now reported advancing on Smolensk, after apparently shattering the main Nazi spearhead aimed at Moscow. Large quantities of material have been captured in mopping up operations, the Russians stated.

Survivors Pursued

The victorious Soviet forces on the central front, under the personal direction of Marshal Semyon Timoshenko, were declared in hot pursuit of survivors of the German forces. Here the Russians were reported officially to have reconquered 150 square miles of territory and 50 villages in two days.

Following up Russian declarations that 20,000 Rumanians had fallen in the attack upon Odessa, a Soviet communiqué said hundreds of German tanks had been destroyed by Russian fliers, artillery and infantrymen in fighting at the approaches to Kiev, the Ukraine Capital.

In the teeth of these sweeping Soviet claims, the Berlin radio today radiocast a report from what were described as "competent quarters" that German forces on the Central sector had captured the town of Vyazma, 90 miles east of Smolensk and only 130 miles from Moscow.

Except to say that successful Red Army counterattacks on other sectors would relieve the pressure on Leningrad, Russian sources made no mention of the embattled northern city, round which the German Command claimed to have thrown a siege ring.

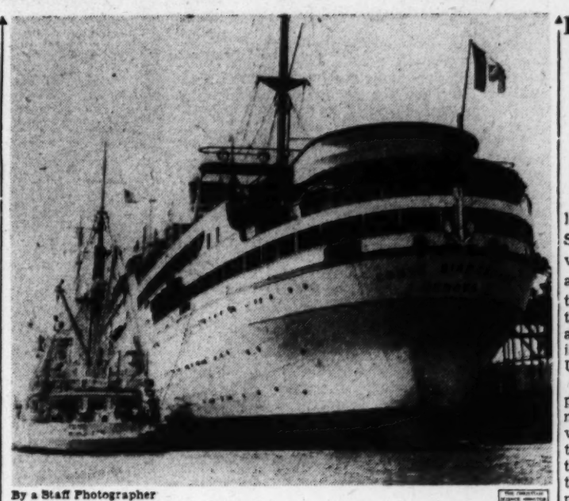
Capture Not Denied

In reply to direct questioning, the Soviet Foreign Office spokesman, S. A. Lozovsky, would neither deny nor confirm German capture of Schlüsselburg, the key railway junction east of Leningrad.

Authorized German sources acknowledged today that Nazi forces had not yet succeeded in cutting Leningrad off completely from the rest of Russia and said the Soviet defenders were putting up a terrific battle.

An outlet from the hard-pressed city still exists across Lake Ladoga, these sources said. Previous assertions by the German High Command that Leningrad had been encircled referred only to the cutting of land communications, they declared.

Dispatches from the front indicated that the great conflict for possession of the former capital of Russia's Czars was becoming more bitter with each passing hour, with the Russians "firing from all barrels"—as one German war correspondent put it.



By a Staff Photographer

Ships: Axis Sinks Them, New World Seizes Them

While the Nazi-Fascist Axis is sinking ships, the United States and South American countries are taking over German and Italian craft tied up at ports in the Western Continents.

Stern view of the Conte Biancamano, pride of the Lloyd Trestino Line, headquarters at Genoa, Italy, shown tied up at Balboa, C. Z., where the Federal court has just ordered removal of the ship's turbines and some of its electrical fittings to repair sabotage damage.

U. S. can repair Italian ship; Axis vessels valuable to Argentina: Page 9.

Nazis Warn 'All Shipping;' U. S. Reply: More War Aid

By the Associated Press

Wednesday, Sept. 10

Warning again that all ships in Axis-declared war zones are subject to attack "regardless of nationality," Germany today announced that two more Allied merchantmen have been damaged in the Suez Canal zone by German air assaults.

A bomb hit, the German High Command said, was scored on a freighter in Great Bitter Lake, a part of the Canal system, and another merchant ship damaged in the Gulf of Suez below the Canal.

Both attacks were made the night of Sept. 8, when German raiders also attacked the Canal Zone airport of Abu Seir, a Nazi communiqué said.

A German spokesman at the same time indicated that either an Italian or German plane sank the American freighter Steel Seafarer in the Red Sea on the night of Sept. 5.

"Beyond Discussion"

A spokesman said, however, that "it is beyond discussion that there should be any general order to attack American ships."

Since the Red Sea has long been considered a war zone by the Axis, he said, no one should be surprised that the Steel Seafarer was sunk there. He pointed out that the 5,719-ton vessel was lost while en route to Suez, presumably with Lease-Lend supplies for the British.

President Roosevelt's all clear signal April 11, lifting the ban on American vessels in the area, was described by the Germans as "premature." Some termed the Steel Seafarer's appearance in the Red Sea a "provocation," like the incidents involving the U. S. destroyer Greer and the merchantmen Robin Moor and Zamzam.

"Incorrigible warmongers wanted the United States to wage a sea war without declaring war," said the Hamburger Fremdenblatt.

There was no immediate comment on a Washington announcement that a supply ship en route to Iceland was sunk by torpedo Aug. 17. (Twenty-four members of the crew, including one American, were presumed to have been lost. The ship, the 1,700-ton Sessa, was a former Danish vessel flying the Panamanian flag and was under charter from the U. S. Maritime Commission to a New York company.)

Identity Held Established

In Alexandria sources at the British Naval headquarters said the dive-bomber which sank the American steamer Steel Seafarer could not possibly have mistaken it for anything but an American ship.

The Steel Seafarer was fully illuminated, they said, with floodlights playing on the large American flags painted on its sides. Belligerent vessels are not lighted. The Steel Seafarer was said to have been a considerable distance from any other ship when attacked.

The surviving crew was landed today on the western coast of the Gulf of Suez by the rescuing British warship. None was lost or injured.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—The United States is preparing a double-barreled reply to the latest Nazi threat of unrestricted submarine warfare against American as well as British shipping.

Every evidence here is that the Government's forthcoming re-assertion of the freedom of the seas is going to mean business—and in two directions.

It is going to mean open and real Naval collaboration with Britain to protect Lend-Lease shipping across the Atlantic and it is going to mean a stepping up of defense production on a large scale.

It is believed in Washington that the effect of the new United States-to-Iceland safety belt in defense of which British destroyers will co-operate will be to free a large part of the British Naval protective forces for offensive use elsewhere. Heretofore, the passive American Atlantic patrol has not been sufficient to enable the British to reduce their strength in this area.

Doubled Shipments Seen

American officials now foresee the shipment of war supplies reaching Britain not only with double security but at least double in volume in the very near future.

In face of the disclosure within 48 hours of two Axis sinkings of American merchantmen, the Steel Seafarer and the Sessa, President Roosevelt is revising his Thursday night address with the result that, if anything, his pronouncement will embrace stronger action than has as yet been forecast.

Senator Walter F. George of Georgia, former Chairman and ranking Democratic member of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, declared today that in his judgment the apparent pattern of unrestricted warfare against all shipping which Germany has now be-

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

London also reported to have agreed to cut exports one third during war era.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—Lend-lease imports from the United States are restricted to materials vital to the conduct of the war and are being used neither in competition with American industry and trade abroad nor in speculation and profiteering at home, the British Government has informed the United States.

The two nations also are reported to have reached an agreement whereby Britain voluntarily will curtail its export trade by one third for the remainder of the war, thus regulating competition between American and British exporters but leaving Britain sufficient trade to maintain its war effort.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said at his press conference in answer to a question as to possible British export cuts that British exports already had been reduced tremendously and he knew of no check being made as to possibility of cutting them further.

The agreement is said to have been formulated after reports that the British were re-exporting lend-lease material, thereby injuring American exporters through the very goods paid for by American taxpayers.

Minor Exceptions

The British lend-lease statement, contained in a memorandum from Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, to American Ambassador John G. Winant, categorically denies these charges and promises that "His Majesty's Government has taken and will continue to take action to secure that these goods are not in any case diverted to the furtherance of private interests."

An official British statement pointed out, however, that there were several minor exceptions to the "no re-export" rule which are felt to be unavoidable and which apparently have the full approval of Washington.

One of these exceptions is that "where complete physical segregation of lend-lease materials is impracticable domestic consumption of the material in question shall be at least equal to the amounts received under lend-lease."

Other exceptions which apply to such lend-lease and paid-for materials as are restricted in the United States are as follows:

1. "Material which is needed overseas in connection with supplies essential to the war effort for ourselves and our allies, and which cannot be obtained from the United States.

2. "Small quantities of materials needed as minor though essential components of exports which otherwise are composed of materials not in short supply in the United States.

3. "Repair parts for British machinery and plants now in use, and machinery and plants needed to complete installations now under construction, so long as they already have been contracted for."

Limitation Set

Furthermore, London declares that materials similar to those received under lend-lease and of which there is no shortage in the United States will not be exported "in quantities greater than those which we ourselves produce or buy from any source."

The British are equally firm in their assurances of no profiteering

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

State of Civil Siege at Oslo

OSLO, German-Occupied Norway, Sept. 10 (AP)—A state of civil siege for Oslo and surrounding districts was decreed today by the German Commissioner for Norway, Joseph Terboven.

The step follows a similar order covering certain Norwegian coastal regions put into effect Aug. 2 to deal with disturbances to public order and security.

At that time it was explained officially that the move was a precautionary legal step taken because the war had moved into "a decisive stage for Norway."

Like the Aug. 2 decree, today's order provides that violators of new restrictions will face courts-martial, and like the earlier decree the German authorities are enabled to conduct summary executions, sentence accused persons to execution or imprisonment up to life term and to confiscate property of those accused.

Today's decree, which became effective at 5 a. m., was ordered, the German authorities said, because of "criminal disturbance of labor peace" by Communist and Marxist elements in recent days.

It was charged that these elements in the labor unions had made preparations for strikes.

The decree forbids Norwegians of the affected area to appear on the streets between 8 p. m. and 5 a. m. All communications cease at 7:30 p. m. Restaurants close at 7 p. m. The sale of alcohol is forbidden, theaters and movies are closed, dancing is banned, and radios were confiscated.

[The British Radio in reporting the state of siege said that the Norwegian press "reports a considerable increase in the number of fires which have occurred this year," most of them hampering the German authorities. "It is reported that complete chaos is developing in the Norwegian civil administration as the result of a German attempt to remove from office all anti-Nazis. Nearly a hundred officials have been dismissed from the postal service."]

Small N. E. Industries Are Urged to Fight Being Shelved by Defense Demands

Small Industries Are Urged To Fight to Keep Operating

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The small non-defense manufacturer threatened with having to close his plant because of the demands of the defense program should fight to keep on operating, Winston C. Robbins, field engineer of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, declared here today.

Mr. Robbins, who is the defense industry specialist of the organized manufacturers of this State, saw possibilities of saving adjustments at Washington.

"The small man needs urgently to study his own situation," the industrial expert declared. "He has got to tighten his belt and grit his teeth. He should break down a few doors and make himself heard before he closes his own."

To illustrate one of the dislocations which he felt the manufacturer ought to strive to work out rather than to close his plant, Mr. Robbins named the problem of one of the larger shoe companies of Massachusetts employing more than 600 workers.

May Have To Close

The plant has been making shoes for nearly 80 years but does not happen to have any defense orders. To keep operating, it must have shoe nails.

"The company cannot get any priorities for steel," said Mr. Robbins. "That means it cannot get any shoe nails. There is no way for it to get permission to obtain steel for nails, because it is not doing or bidding on defense work.

"All it asks for is two tons, or less than that found in a good-sized steel beam. Yet I have seen at one vital defense spot enough steel stored up that some of it will not be used for nine months.

"Many companies are bidding on shoes. It is not necessary for all to make army shoes. Closing of this shoe company would be bad for its community, where employment cannot be easily changed over to defense.

"The same situation applies in varying degree in many industries."

In Transition Stage Now

Mr. Robbins pointed out that the Nation was shifting over to a war economy and that this is now the principal period of transition. For the next four or six months business will be adjusting itself, often with the greatest difficulty, to passing from a civilian basis to all-out production for defense.

In the handling of this emergency, neither Washington nor the small businessman knows enough about each other he believes from his experiences with both.

"I think the small man who studies his problem and makes out his case will get a sympathetic ear," Mr. Robbins said.

Washington is issuing many priority orders restricting the flow of raw materials so that there will be a constant supply for defense industry, he said. These same restrictions work a hardship on small non-defense plants which are not able to keep pace with the changing orders.

Washington Begins to See

"It is not difficult to understand that Washington finds it hard to fully comprehend the ramifications of its priority limitations as they apply to small industry in New England and California," he added.

"Washington has a great new job on its hands, it has to be done in a rush, they are beginning to understand how their orders may hit Johnny Jones in New England, and are already making revisions.

"The little fellow all by himself has no chance to get action at the Capital. He will have to work largely through the association of his trade. There is a big place for the trade association to help out.

"The trade associations should study the priorities as they affect their respective trades and then offer constructive methods to relieve the distributing set-up in their lines.

"I think the men in the field can give the Washington people valuable assistance."

May Become More Acute

The situation is a very serious one for manufacturers, Mr. Robbins said.

"It may become more acute during this transition period before proper studies are made and proper types of allocation are worked out for the various industries," he commented.

"The priorities which limit raw materials to defense production are going to affect almost every business that uses metals or that turns a wheel.

"Raw materials are not alone being restricted, but equipment is also involved. Frequently manufacturers are unable to obtain bits of machinery needed for repair and maintenance of their plant."

Too many small business men have made no effort to find out what adjustments are in the making and what they should do for themselves, Mr. Robbins observed.

Urges Studying Rules

He declared it vital for the continuance of many small plants that their management study the new regulations affecting them and do everything possible to protect and adjust themselves to the new economy.

"In making such studies, the small man is handicapped," he noted. "In his own plant, he has to be the whole show. He manages everything including purchasing, production, and distribution.

"On the other hand, the big plant is departmentalized and has defense priority ratings. In addition the big manufacturers are now assigning one man whose whole job is to study priorities as applied to that field. It is a full-time job. Also it is a complicated task to follow the orders coming out of Washington. Besides being numerous, there are several lists of them, and modifications of some of the restrictions.

"Therefore small industries should look to their various associations for guidance and advice in this all important matter."

Wool Imports Show Great Gain

More than twice as much raw wool reached Boston last week from overseas as came in during the corresponding week a year ago, it was disclosed today by figures issued by the Boston office of the United States Department of Agriculture's Marketing Service.

The imports last week totalled 5,162,800 pounds, compared with 2,558,250 pounds for the corresponding week a year ago.

Since July 1, start of the Federal fiscal year, the wool imports have totaled 83,332,800 pounds, against 19,858,453 pounds for the comparable period a year ago.

Civilian Defense Corps to Assemble

Members of the Massachusetts Civilian Defense Corps will attend a dinner to be held tonight at the Hotel Bradford, Boston. This will mark the opening of a series of monthly meetings at which various matters pertaining to the corps will be discussed.

BOSTON, MASS.

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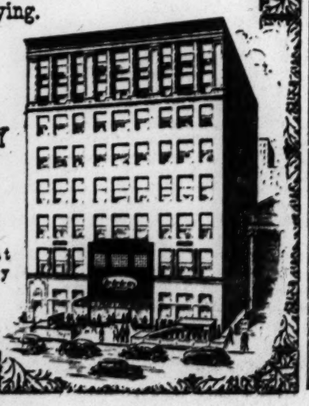

OPEN WEDNESDAY EVENINGS UNTIL 9

Tremont Street, at Park Street Subway

By a Staff Photographer

American Designs in Fashions

"Three Matches," an all black jersey and taffeta ensemble capable of nine different combinations, the work of Claire Cardell, young American designer who is at Filene's today with a collection of her dresses. Left to right, the new harlequin slacks of jersey, worn with a taffeta blouse; jersey sweater blouse with push-up sleeves, worn with floor-length dirndl skirt for evening, and jersey suit, the jacket lined with taffeta—and any one could be combined with any two of the others.

'Versatility' in Women's Clothes

Versatility is the keynote of clothes American designers are creating for the women of today, says Claire McCardell, one of the foremost among the young members of her profession.

She was dressed in a practical illustration of a versatile costume as she talked "shop" on Filene's sixth floor, where models were showing an interesting variety of dresses from her collection. She had come to Boston from New York by plane and wore a black taffeta blouse with a black jersey skirt and taffeta-trimmed jacket with a hood of the jersey, lined with taffeta and capable of being snapped in regular hood fashion under the chin or at the back, giving the effect of a snood.

Originally she had worn a hat with the outfit, she explained, but found it a nuisance so designed the more comfortable hood. Three models were showing other changes possible with such a suit as she wore. One was the taffeta blouse with jersey slacks of the new harlequin design—"for evening wear," said Miss McCardell—and the other was a blouse of the jersey with push-up sweater sleeves, and a sweeping floor-length dirndl skirt of the taffeta.

Nine Variations

There are nine variations possible with such an ensemble, providing a compact wardrobe for a trip.

"Of course, you might get tired of it, but it would do for almost any occasion," said the designer gaily.

Designing clothes is fun. This was evident from the first moment of conversation with Miss McCardell. Not only does she design dresses but also jewelry to go with them. Hers today included heart-shaped silver earclips and ring to match and a heavy silver heart dangling from each of two hairpins frankly poked into her hair at either side in front.

The models wore plastic and metal necklaces and bracelets of her design with the other versions of the costume.

Likes Stripes

She enjoys working with jersey both because of the adaptability of the fabric and the variations in color combinations it affords. She likes stripes, too, and uses them effectively running around, up and down and diagonally. The long torso effect and the "middie" now popular are her design.

Miss McCardell does not take too seriously the idea that New York is replacing Paris as the world's fashion center. She believes American women are finding what they want from American designers but thinks the fashion world, "which always likes something different to talk about," would be glad to have its Paris back again. New York and Paris cannot be compared, for the one designs for mass production and the other for an exclusive trade and high prices, she said. Only the support of such exclusive buyers would make it possible for a fashion center to develop in this country, she believes.

Miss McCardell, who was born in Frederick, Md., is in fashion design because she wants to be. She studied for it at the New York School of Fine and Applied Arts both there and in Paris, then began her career painting lamp shades and did modeling and sketching in order to get into the dress business. She is now with the manufacturers of Townley Frocks, where she started her dress designing, having been with them except for 18 months she spent as a designer with Carnegie.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public concerts under the auspices of the Massachusetts WPA Music Project. The Boston WPA Band, John Jacobson conducting, at the Franklin Park Bandstand, Dorchester, at 7 p. m. The Beacon WPA Orchestra, William Daley conducting, at the Jamaica Pond Bandstand, Jamaica Plain, at 7 p. m. The Lynn WPA Band, James H. Hildreth conducting, on Lynn Common, North Common Street, Lynn, at 8 p. m.

Thursday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Colonial Portraits" by Miss Maginnis, at 11 a. m.

Free public concert by the Commonwealth WPA Band, William Barrington-Sargent conducting. At the Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common, at 12 noon.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Rae Muscanto, soprano, and Paul Bregor, accompanist. Fenway Court, Boston, at 2:45 p. m

Entertainment Timetable: Page 16

Radio Timetable: Page 4

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Hub Children Observe Final Vacation Day

Boston's approximately 118,000 school children were out at the playgrounds having one last day of carefree fun today while mothers at home prepared lunches, mended dresses, pressed pants, and made everything ready for the opening of another school year tomorrow.

Meanwhile, from the office of Superintendent Arthur L. Gould came word that for the first time since 1933 there are signs of a halt in the downward trend of school enrollments.

Boston will throw open its doors to an estimated 117,930 boys and girls tomorrow, some 2,500 fewer than last year. But for the past eight years, enrollment has regularly been dropping at least that much. And this year, kindergartens and trade schools are showing an increase.

The Superintendent's office attributes the kindergarten boost to an increase in the birth rate, and the trade school enrollment to a desire to learn skills valuable in national defense industry.

New Building

In the Moss Hill section of Jamaica Plain is a new red and yellow ochre brick building for little children — kindergarten to fifth grade. The five-room structure cost $83,000, James J. Mahar, department engineer, says, and will be particularly valuable in saving the boys and girls that dangerous crossing at Center Street and Pond Avenue.

Others of the 282 school buildings in the city have been newly painted, equipped with modern kitchens and plumbing, and provided with new electric lights at a cost of $250,000, Mr. Mahar reported. Of this cost, $40,000 or more is the result of vandalism, he said.

From Washington came a Department of Labor warning that employment of children under 16 during school time is punishable under child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Minors between 14 and 16 years of age may be employed in certain non-manufacturing and non-mining occupations outside of school hours, Brig. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Wage-Hour Administrator, pointed out, but not for periods longer than three hours a day and 18 hours a week.

To Enforce Law

He said the increase in employment caused by national defense offered "no justification" for keeping 14- and 15-year-old children on full-time jobs during the school year. He promised he would "rigidly enforce" the law.

Enrollment figures in Boston schools tell an interesting story. In 1933, there were 137,521 boys and girls listed. That was the high point. In 1934 and after, the number dropped, due—according to the Superintendent's office—to a decline in the birth rate, until this year the figure was nearly 20,000 smaller.

Coakley Blocked by Senate In Delving Into Other Pardons

Councilor Daniel H. Coakley's attempt to delve into facts surrounding granting of 10 other pardons approved by Gov. Charles F. Hurley on the same day that the Raymond L. S. Patriarca pardon was approved was blocked temporarily today by the Massachusetts Senate.

Senator Angier L. Goodwin, presiding officer, ruled against Councilor Coakley's move despite the defendant's threat to rest his case if not allowed to go into the other pardons.

The Councilor's efforts results in a vociferous clash between himself and Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General and trial prosecutor. This resulted in a delay of more than one and a half hours while the Senate members conferred privately.

Attorney General Bushnell argued against going into other pardons on the ground that they were immaterial to the impeachment case. Further, he said, "If we are going to try all pardons and all remarks in the pardon commission report not referred to in the articles of impeachment, we will be here for years."

Councilor Coakley said, "I want to show the Court that there were pardons given on that day (December 21, 1938) to persons who were worse than Patriarca."

Attorney General Bushnell told the Court that Councilor Coakley "voted for every one of the pardons on that day." He warned that if the Councilor is to go into the other pardons, the prosecution in fairness to the public must proceed to try those cases.

This battle came as former Governor Hurley, who was Chief Executive when Patriarca was pardoned, returned to the witness stand for continued cross-examination by Councilor Coakley.

Mayoral Fight Shifts Front

Continued from Page 1

deadlocked on Mr. Curley's possible withdrawal.

Mr. Heffernan's candidacy keeps the way open for Mr. Norton to enter, and thus gives both candidates more time to reach an agreement.

These conclusions are based on evidence that both Norton forces and Curley forces pitched in to help Mr. Heffernan collect his 6,000 nominating signatures in the remarkably short space of five days.

It is rumored that a large taxi owners' organization, a Norton group politically, have been circulating Mr. Heffernan's nominating papers, and there is other evidence of confidential nature in possession of this reporter which confirms interest of Norton forces.

Evidence of activity of Curley workers in circulating Heffernan papers upon directions from Curley headquarters was unearthed by a series of telephone calls by parties friendly to this reporter.

One party telephoned Mr. Heffernan's home several nights ago and talked with Mrs. Heffernan. Here is part of the conversation:

Caller: This is Mr. D—— of Field's Corner. I understand Mr. Heffernan is running for Mayor and I want to help him. Could I get some nomination papers to circulate?

Mrs. H.: Where are you now?

Caller: In town.

Mrs. H.: Could you pick them up at 24 School Street [the Curley headquarters]?

Caller: Where do you mean, 24 School Street?

Mrs. H. (Pause): Did you say you were a friend of my husband's?

Still Another Case

A call to Curley headquarters by another party yesterday went as follows:

Caller: I have a nomination paper with some signatures. What shall I do with it?

Man's voice at other end: Which papers? [Curley's or Heffernan's?]

Caller: Heffernan's.

Voice: Then call John McVey at 294 Washington Street. [John R. McVey, lawyer, a Curley leader in past campaigns and an announced member of this year's Curley campaign committee.]

A call to Mr. McVey's office was answered by a secretary who said Mr. McVey was out.

Caller: This is Bill O'Brien. I have a Heffernan paper.

Secretary: Mr. McVey is at Curley's office.

Caller: He's left there. I just called.

Secretary: Could I call you back? What's your number?

Caller: I'm at a pay phone in a drug store on my way to town. I can't wait. I want to get my pay for tonight, and I want to know where to bring these papers.

Secretary: Well, I guess you'd better bring them in here.

Another to Curley's Office

A subsequent call to the Washington Street office succeeded in reaching a man who said he was Mr. McVey. Conversation went something like this:

Caller: This is Joe McGuire. I have a paper. What shall I do with it?

Voice: What have you got, a Curley or a Heffernan paper?

Caller: A Heffernan paper.

Voice: You'd better bring it right in. It won't be any good after 5 o'clock.

Caller: Where shall I bring it, to you or to Curley's office?

Voice: Take it to John Foley in Curley's office.

There were several other calls to both offices witnessed by this reporter, all asking instructions about what to do with Heffernan papers. While instructions were guarded and somewhat indefinite, at no time did anyone in either office question or challenge a reference to the Heffernan papers, or deny that the Curley organization was the place to inquire for instructions.

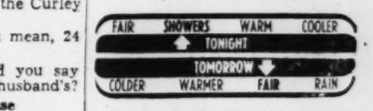
After the deadline for filing nomination papers last night, the lineup for the mayoralty race was as follows: Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, seeking a second term; former Mayor Curley, seeking a fourth term; former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols, Republican, seeking a second term; School Committeeman Joseph Lee; and Mr. Heffernan.

Neither Mr. Lee's nor Mr. Heffernan's signatures have yet been examined for certification by the Election Commission. Insufficient number of valid signatures—that is, less than 3,000—would result in eliminating a candidate.

Twenty-three persons, three of them women, filed papers for the contest for two seats on the Boston School Committee. A total of 136 candidates filed papers for the 22 City Council posts. The largest number was in Ward 3, North and West Ends and downtown Boston, where 18 aspirants remained in the contest.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy with scattered light showers tonight ending Thursday morning and clearing in afternoon; lowest temperature tonight in the middle 60's; cooler Thursday afternoon; moderate southwest winds shifting to northwest Thursday.

Maine: Mostly cloudy and warmer with scattered showers tonight and in east and north portions Thursday morning, clearing Thursday afternoon.

Vermont: Mostly cloudy with scattered showers early tonight clearing Thursday morning; cooler Thursday afternoon.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy with scattered light showers tonight ending Thursday morning, clearing Thursday afternoon; cooler by evening.

New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy and warmer with scattered showers tonight; clearing Thursday.

Atlantic Coast: Eastport to Block Island: Moderate south to southwest winds tonight shifting to northwest Thursday afternoon. Weather: Broken clouds to overcast with scattered light showers tonight and Thursday morning.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Moderate to fresh southerly winds, shifting to northwest over central and north portions Thursday with increasing cloudiness tonight and scattered showers and thunderstorms Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	65	85	New Orleans	81	—
Denver	46	87	New York	73	81
Kansas City	52	85	Norfolk	76	90
Los Angeles	64	70	Philadelphia	73	91
Miami	82	87	St. Louis	55	88
Minneapolis	42	58	Washington	77	92

A-8:30 a. m., D. T. S., Sept. 10.
B-Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 3:08 p. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Thursday, 3:33 a. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:33 p. m.

New Hampshire Gets New Radio Station

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 10 —Improved and consistent daytime network radio coverage of Central and Northern New Hampshire is expected to follow the inauguration of radiocasting by Station WMUR here, probably during the next week. Public inspection of the transmitting station and studios, owned and operated by Francis P. Murphy, twice Governor of the Granite State, is scheduled for tomorrow and Friday, Sept. 11 and 12.

Opening of the station has also wakened interest in local state political circles inasmuch as Mr. Murphy twice rode to the Governorship by means of radio-conducted campaigns despite the opposition of the New Hampshire Republican organization and that of the leading state paper in this city.

Those close to the development, however, see merely Mr. Murphy's entrance into a new business field after having made fame and fortune in the shoe business in New Hampshire. In fact, Mr. Murphy's enthusiasm for radiocasting is displayed by the fact that parallel with the development of the standard band radio station he has also acquired an FM, frequency-modulated, or "staticless" radio license, to augment WMUR's coverage.

For this purpose Br. Murphy acquired a site on the summit of Uncanoonuc Mountain, just west of the city, for the FM transmitter. Both stations will be fed programs from the same studios.

WMUR boasts an unusual antenna array located on the intervale just north of the city on Route 3A alongside the Merrimac river. It consists of four 300-foot masts which lay down a signal pattern resembling a "figure 8." One loop is pointed toward Manchester while in the opposite direction the greater proportion of the signal serves northern New Hampshire. Thus, the signal is directed toward definite listening areas.

WMUR will transmit on 610 kilocycles and will be a member of the National Broadcasting Company's Blue Network distributing many of the same network programs radiocast by WBZ in Boston, another Blue chain member. It will have a daytime power of 5,000 watts and an evening power of 1,000 watts.

The studios are located in the old Emma Hood Johnson residence, on upper Elm Street in the city, which has been rebuilt for this purpose. The building has three studios, one large enough for a 100-piece orchestra.

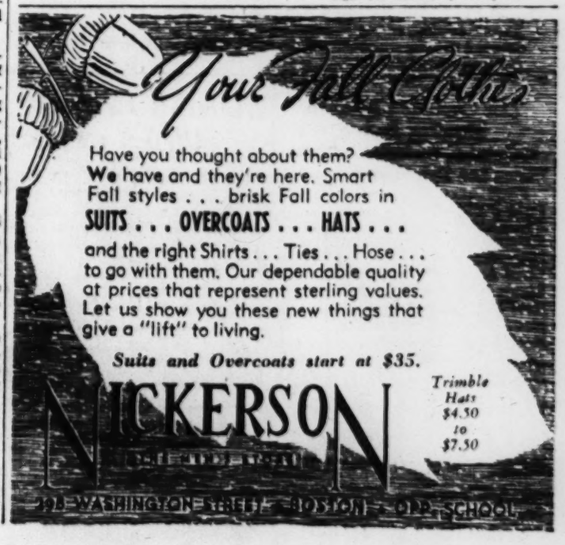
The station will follow the policy of many metropolitan stations in producing many of its own programs with a regular staff of musicians, writers and performers. Charles E. Burton, formerly manager of WEEI in Boston, will be program director of WMUR.

The station will also produce its own news programs and has acquired an Associated Press 24-hours-a-day radio service.

They Cover New Hampshire

Towers of New Manchester Radio Station

The four masts of Station WMUR, each fed separately from the transmitter building, create a "figure 8" signal pattern serving both the city and the area directly north.


Your Fall Clothes
Have you thought about them?
We have and they're here. Smart Fall styles . . . brisk Fall colors in
SUITS . . . OVERCOATS . . . HATS . . .
and the right Shirts . . . Ties . . . Hose . . . to go with them. Our dependable quality at prices that represent sterling values. Let us show you these new things that give a "lift" to living.
Suits and Overcoats start at $35.
Trimble Hats $4.50 to $7.50
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Community Planning Tested By Laboratory in Tennessee

By Earl L. Shaub
Official of the Tennessee Department of Conservation
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHNSON CITY, Tenn., Sept. 10—A way for people to live, work, shop, and play more efficiently and at the least cost is being worked out in the community planning laboratory recently set up here in Northeast Tennessee.

Other primary purposes of this project are to find out how the persons of a city can get the most benefit from their tax dollar, how cities can best plan for their future growth instead of leaving developments to chance, and in what ways the federal, state, and local governments can co-operate in a community planning program.

The Tennessee experiment embraces the tri-cities of Bristol, Johnson City, and Kingsport which are co-operating with the Tennessee State Planning Commission and the Federal Housing Administration. Assistance is being given by the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Federal Roads Administration, the Work Projects Administration, and the National Youth Administration.

When the initial surveys and plans are completed in about two years people everywhere will have a basis for determining what they need to improve their environment, and what national and state agencies they can call upon for aid in obtaining the improvements.

Located in Two States

Comprehensive state and local planning laws in Tennessee were among the factors influencing the selection of the area for the laboratory experiment by the Federal Housing Administration. An interesting problem in interstate relationships is also presented since the city of Bristol is located in both Tennessee and Virginia.

William D. Price, Executive Director of the Tennessee State Planning Commission, explained the new project is an outstanding feature in the State Planning Commission's program to find new ways in which advance planning can be of definite value to the people. He added that Gov. Prentice Cooper of Tennessee and P. D. Houston, President of the American Bankers Association, who is Chairman of the Tennessee State Planning Commission, played a large part in establishing the planning laboratory.

The first step in the program was the organization of city planning commissions in Bristol, Johnson City, and Kingsport. Paul Oppermann, planning consultant of the Federal Housing Administration, was then assigned to direct the work. He will deal with the city planning commissions which will serve as liaison agencies between the laboratory and city officials, businessmen, and citizens.

Proper Use of Land

Mr. Oppermann stresses the fact that the best cities are those which make the proper use of land, just as the best farms do. Accordingly, most of his work will be based on proper land use in terms of family needs. For example, he points out that it is silly to have a straight street with a steep grade when it is more useful and economical for streets to be laid out on the contour of hills.

Changes in land use, whether for residences, business or industrial establishments, should determine where and in what order the city should undertake to supply needed services. These, Mr. Oppermann added, should be provided and a standard of service determined by an examination of both private and public income as reflected in a study of the tax rate and assessed valuations.

The planning laboratory will also seek ways by which cities and counties can enlist the aid of State and Federal agencies in making guide plans for sound future development. The Tennessee State Planning Commission has been a pioneer in supplying this type of service. However, it is constantly looking for more ways by which communities can obtain the benefits of practical planning, and it is seeking to determine the relationship between a city's needs and its justifiable expenditures.

Canadians to Unite In Reconsecration Week Ceremonies

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 10 (CP)—Military, religious, civic and educational bodies across Canada have agreed to co-operate to provide fitting ceremonies in observance of Reconsecration Week, Sept. 10-17, Justice T. C. Davis, Associated Deputy Minister of National War Services, announced.

A special pledge of reconsecration to the task of insuring victory for their country will be repeated by Canadians at mass public gatherings.

Provincial Cabinet Ministers have been asked to assist in organizing the ceremonies. Local committees have been set up to plan the functioning for their particular areas.

"A series of individual ceremonies will be held throughout the week and indications are that these will culminate in final mass gatherings of solemn dedication on Sept. 17," Justice Davis said.

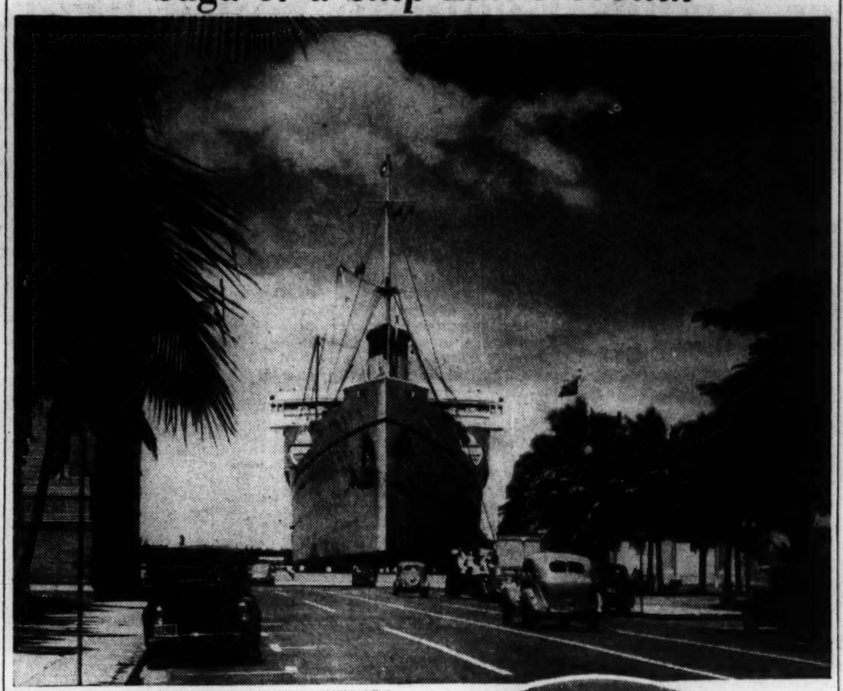
Marines Promoted To Major Generals

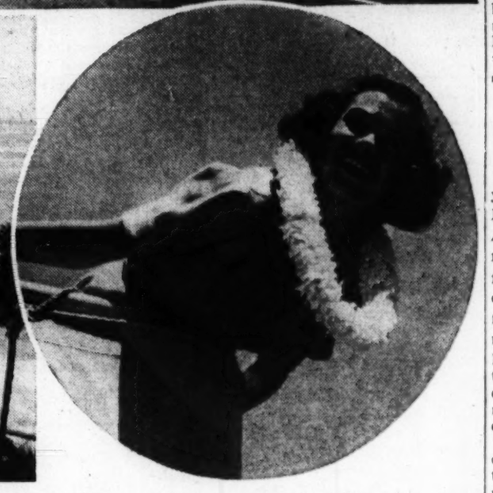
WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—The Marine Corps Selection Board announced last night that President Roosevelt had approved the promotion of Brig. Gen. Philip H. Torrey of Washington and Brig. Gen. Ross E. Rowell of Coronado, Calif., to the rank of major general.

Brigadier General Torrey was born at Fort Douglas, Utah, and is at present in command of the First Marine Division of the Fleet Marine Force, Quantico, Va.

Brigadier General Rowell is a native of Ruthven, Iowa, and is now on duty in the Office of Naval Intelligence here.

Saga of a Ship Line's Growth





Pan Pacific Press

Matson Line's Growth Parallels Pacific Development

Above: The Matson liner Mariposa anchored at the terminus of Bishop Street, Honolulu's financial thoroughfare. Lower left: Diamond Head and the beach at Waikiki in Hawaii. Lower right: A passenger aboard a Matson liner.

Matson Line Links U. S. With Pacific Outposts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Busiest piers on the Embarcadero, San Francisco's colorful waterfront, today are those of the Matson Line. They are the center of a great supply system of men and materials which is the key to the United States' victory in the Pacific.

From the West Coast of the United States, daily lines of supply connect the Mainland with the Nation's outposts, Guam, Midway, Wake, Jarvis, Canton, Enderbury, Howland, Baker, Johnston, and Palmyra Islands, to say nothing of Hawaii and its cluster of island satellites—and the Philippines.

Representing areas of victory and peace under the United States flag, these outposts are close to the mainland today through lines which have been extended and multiplied not only by the Matson Company's own system of 41 freighters and 4 passenger liners, which also carry cargo, but by the Government's action in turning over to it for operation some 10 additional freighters. Linked to this great Pacific network by close commercial lines are Australia and New Zealand, and the islands of the South Pacific.

Some idea of what this privately developed network means to the Nation can be obtained by glancing at what is going on in the Pacific. In the Hawaiian territory alone, approximately $140,000,000 is being expended for maintenance of the Island's pivotal position of dominance in the Pacific, this figure not including $25,000,000 spent in the past year on Government personnel, chiefly of a military or naval character.

Dotting the Pacific, north, south, and west of Hawaii are naval, air, and supply stations as follows: on Johnston, a $4,068,000 air station; on Guam, a $6,414,500 naval station; on Midway, a $9,984,283 air station; on Wake, a $10,554,500 air station; on Palmyra, a $3,568,500 air station; on Samoa, an $8,820,500 naval station; and also on Midway, a $4,115,000 submarine base.

Interpreted into what is going on, these figures mean that the position of the United States flag across the Pacific has been intrenched and sustained by great airfields, by hangars, by docks and supply warehouses, by bomber runways, by bases for patrol ships and planes.

Transport of Supplies

To these Pacific bases the Nation is engaged in sending an almost never-ending supply of cement, sand, gravel, for some of these islands are mere coral reefs without these essentials; lumber, steel, tools, oil, tractors, road graders, cranes, generators. As the work got under way workers from the Mainland were carried to the Pacific posts at the rate of from 100 to 200 a week.

This story of the victory in the Pacific is one which has been going on for many years, but in the past year more intensely. It cannot claim the benefit or handicap of 72-point headlines as did the Nation's taking over of the defense of Iceland, yet it is every bit as important. It represents a peaceful penetration, and a practical support of the flag across an area of water far greater and far more difficult to patrol than the Atlantic. That the task has been done so unobtrusively and with so little friction is due without doubt to the fact that the Matson Line had long ago established its Pacific Ocean routes.

While other lines have been losing ships to the Government, and shippers have been complaining of a shortage of bottoms on the Pacific Coast, the Matson Navigation Company has been taking on ships from the Government. Its most recent acquisitions for operation for the Government are two Danish ships which were seized in Los Angeles Harbor, the Nordhpol and the Nordhvol, which will be placed in the Australian-New Zealand trade. On July 15 the American Exporter came over to Matson for operation for the Navy. Prior to these acquisitions the line was given the management of the West Cressy, the Philippa, the Permanente, the Charles Wheeler, Jr., the Steel Trader, the Montgomery City, and the Flying Cloud for operation for the Navy or the Pacific Naval Air Bases contractors or the Maritime Commission.

Expansion Program

In addition the line had planned for its own expansion back in 1938 before the shipping of the world had been thrown into confusion and uncertainty. That year Matson ordered four new 12,000-ton freighters to be added to its fleet of 38. They have been completed and are the Hawaiian Shipper, the Hawaiian Planter, the Hawaiian Packer, and the Hawaiian Merchant. One of these, the Packer, has been turned over to the Navy for use as an auxiliary vessel, representing the only ship Matson has lost to the Government.

Today Matson's business is at the highest level in the nearly 60 years since Capt. William Matson acquired an interest in the Emma Claudina, a 200 or 300-ton brigantine financed by the California sugar magnate, Claus Spreckels. In 1901 the line was capitalized at $5,000,000. It had four clerks and the Captain in the home office and two ships. Today it is a $50,000,000 concern. Last year its gross revenue amounted to $33,684,000 for shipping operations.

The company gives three reasons for this unprecedented development: (1) the strategic position of the line; (2) the fact that one sixth of the Nation's sugar and 80 per cent of its pineapples are shipped over the route; and (3) the fact that the Pacific is one of the few spots left where tourists may enjoy ocean travel without fear. Between July and September the line has added five additional sailings, increasing its tourist sailmodations 50 per cent between Hawaii and the mainland.

While the recreational side of the Pacific arena is important, yet the real significance of the Matson Line's contribution to the Nation at this time is in helping to seal the Victory of the Pacific. The tonnage immediately under its control today is estimated at 370,000 tons. The figure becomes even more significant when it is remembered that the United States and Great Britain together are building only about 200,000 tons of shipping a month and the Axis powers have been sinking something over 435,000 tons a month.

Zionists in New Unity for Palestine 'Home'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 10—The goal of a permanent homeland looked nearer for the 2,000 Jews who closed the forty-fourth annual convention of the Zionist Organization of America here yesterday. A new solidarity had been attained in their own ranks. Assurance of united effort had been received from all working toward the same goal and a reaffirmation of his interest and support came from the President of the United States.

True, the Jew has found a welcome refuge in America, say Zionists who gathered here in justification of their endeavors, and he in no way intends to lessen his loyalty to the land of his adoption, but they emphasize the Jew the world over who has wandered homeless for centuries needs the refuge of a homeland and the protection and prestige he will win if a Jewish Commonwealth of Palestine becomes a reality in the new world order.

New President in Resumé

Defining the feeling of his fellow Zionists Judge Louis E. Levinthal of Philadelphia, newly-elected President of the Organization said, "political Zionism declares to the world that like every normal people, the Jewish people has a perfect right to a national habitation, to a homeland of its own; that the homelessness of the Jewish people must end, and that Palestine—the Land of Israel—must be restored.

"Zionism seeks simply to right an ancient wrong, to undo an age-old injustice, and as every Zionist knows it means not justice merely for the Jew at the price of injustice toward others."

Judge Levinthal then pointed to the achievements in the reclamation of land and the upbuilding of a civilization that the pioneers in Palestine have already accomplished.

"It is a fact frequently ignored that all these fine achievements of our pioneers have not involved the slightest wrong to the non-Jewish inhabitants of the land, indeed, it is an incontrovertible truth that the return of the Jews to our homeland has brought countless blessings to all who dwell therein, regardless of race or creed," declared Judge Levinthal.

Palestine's Economic Status

Reporting on the economic status of Palestine today, Albert K. Epstein, Chicago, said that its industrial output has reached $50,000,000 annually, and it is now growing 44 per cent of its wheat supply, 98 per cent of its vegetables, and 92 per cent of its milk requirements. He predicted that if it continued at its present efficiency it may be able to help feed starving Europe after the war.

The new unity accomplished within the ranks of those working in America for the building up of Palestine was the unanimous adoption of a plan co-ordinating the activities of the different groups, particularly the separate fund raising bodies. The plan called for a direct responsibility of the Zionist on the boards of each of the bodies to the Executive Committee of the Zionist Organization of America. Zionists here hailed the step as an epochal step leading to a new era of unity.

Carrying forward the idea of unity, David Wertheim pledged the co-operation of Paole Zion, the Zionist Labor Party, and called for a Congress of all Zion groups as the next step in the program. Similar pledges of co-operation were received from many other groups.

Speaking of the Zionist Labor Party, Mr. Wertheim said that it was one Labor Party that encouraged immigration. He explained, too, that the adoption of the collectivist plan in agriculture in Palestine was not a political creed but an expediency for the adoption of the largest number of refugees.

Textile Institute Offers Air Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—This year, for the first time, the Textile Industrial Institute is offering an Air Corps preparatory course, a regular college course designed for training young men desiring to enter the U. S. Army Air Corps as flying cadets, it has been announced by Dr. R. B. Burgess, President of the school, who said that establishment of the new addition to the institution's curriculum represents the initial creation of its kind in this State.

Other new courses the school is offering this season for the first time include American Government, Spanish, Economic History of the U. S., and physical education.

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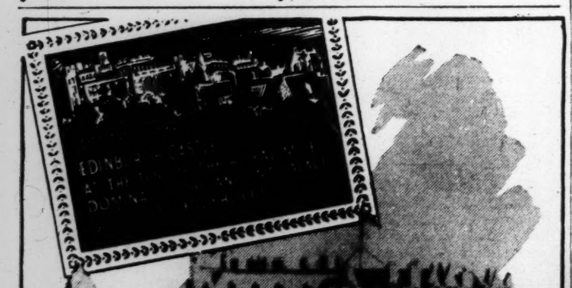
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Wartime Demand and Prices Brings Boom to South Shore Moss Gatherers

Treasury Head Warns to Halt Inflation Now

Continued from Page 1

flow of funds to the Treasury from current income during the emergency and increase the outflow of funds when needed in the post-defense period."

2. Creation of a "separation wage."

A New Contribution

The latter, the speaker explained, is an entirely new form of contribution "out of which a worker may draw a regular wage for a stated period in case he loses his job."

"These measures would be good and desirable in themselves," he continued, "but they are especially necessary at this time, for they should help us to decrease certain [illegible] of purchasing now and increase them in the future when [illegible] may be needed."

Picturing inflation not only as a wage-robber, but also as destructive of national morale, the Secretary urged farmers, laborers and businessmen to curb their desires for increased wages and profits.

"It is sheer folly from the farmer's point of view to push prices up by creating scarcities in times like these," Mr. Morgenthau stated. "The farmers suffered cruelly for 12 long years after the collapse of the inflation of 1920 and 1921; they should not be made to suffer again.

"It is sheer folly in the same way for labor leaders to seek new increases in wages every few months, new increases which in turn produce higher manufacturing costs, higher prices and a higher cost of living.

"It is shortsighted for a landlord to charge all that the traffic will bear in defense centers where housing space is at a premium.

Excess Profits Bad

"It is poor business, in the long run, for any businessman to seek exorbitant profits in this period of defense spending.

"It is bad banking, in the long run, for any banker to exploit the present demand for funds by seeking to charge unreasonable interest rates.

"There are always selfish groups in any country which think they can profit from inflation. They are wrong.

"Inflation does more than merely rob the wage-earner of a portion of his earnings. It does more than saddle the farmer with a load of debt which he cannot repay. It is more destructive of morale than any other single force.

"Inflation divides the country. It sets up producers against consumers, workers against employers, the people who owe money against the people to whom the money is owed.

"No group in a community profits from inflation in the long run except the Three Horsemen, the Speculator, the Profiteer and the Hoarder.

"These are truths that should be self-evident. They should be especially so now, in view of the fact that rising prices will only add to the cost of our defense program and making the arming of our country steadily more difficult."

He Decided to Pay Up

LEOMINSTER, Mass., Sept. 10 (AP)—You can't owe 10 cents to the court and get away with it—at least not in this city. When Raymond Knowles was short a dime on a $5 fine for speeding he promised to return and pay it. He apparently forgot until police appeared at his home at the hour when most of us are turning over for our final nap, and took him to the lockup. He was released only when he paid the dime.

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By a Staff Photographer

'Gee! Haw!' Bright and Spot Are Ready to Show Off

Charles Moulton of West Concord, whose 3,200-pound yoke of four-year-old oxen won prizes at the Acton Fair in 1939 and 1940, are off to enter the competition again this week end. Bright, the nigh, and Spot, the off ox, have it fairly easy during the year, since a pair of horses does most of the farm work. But, just so they'll know what might be expected of them, Mr. Moulton yokes them up each day and drives them around the barnyard a few times.

Sea Moss Crop Puts Cash in Many Pockets

SCITUATE, Mass., Sept. 10 (AP)—The war has brought a boom industry to this picturesque town on the Massachusetts South Shore by reviving the long-dormant art of collecting Irish sea moss, a substance used as a base in many commodities.

A generation ago, Scituate was the ranking moss gathering center of the United States, but owing to cheaper foreign markets in France and Ireland, the gelatinous submarine growth was scarcely worth gathering in recent years.

Now, with the war shutting off American supplies of moss from foreign countries, more than 300 natives have found a full-time job in gathering the substance for manufacturers of certain beverages, paints, shoe blacking, confectioneries, ice cream, and other products.

Thomas L. Dwyer, a Scituate buyer of the moss for manufacturers, estimates that before the end of the summer season, he will have purchased 2,000,000 pounds of wet moss at two cents a pound. Other buyers also report brisk business.

The modern moss hunters use the same equipment their grandfathers did—a 12 or 13-foot dory, a pair of oars, a long-handled rake, a jug of fish oil to clear the water, and a creel to cary the moss from the dory to dry land.

The hunters rake the moss off the rocks for 3½ to 4 hours during low tide.

Farther north along the coast, in the bay of historic Quincy, moss gatherers have a less orthodox but equally effective technique. Pushing their dories ahead of them, they wade into the water shortly before low tide, and throw moss into the craft until the incoming tide buries them up to their shoulders.

Individual workers average 400 pounds of moss for a day's work.

College boys have been earning part of their tuition money by mossing in the summer months, and South Shore children have had extra movies and chocolate bars through a little playtime work in the water.

And the only people who kick about the moss are yachtsmen who have to clean it from the hulls of their boats.

Record Output Of Shoes in July; N. E. Is a Leader

Baby has shoes. Soldier boys have shoes. Everybody has shoes, it seems. In fact, according to an analysis prepared by the New England Shoe and Leather Association, based upon a report by the United States Bureau of the Census, shoe production during July totaled 44,353,063 pairs—an all-time high for the month of July.

Total production during the first seven months of this year amounted to 285,902,470 pairs. As compared with the corresponding period a year ago, production this year was greater by more than 55,000,000 pairs, or 24 per cent.

The New England shoe States—Massachusetts, Maine, and New Hampshire—led the United States in shoe production during July with an output of 15,132,862 pairs, a gain of 31.5 per cent over July, 1940. The shoe industry employed aproximately 207,000 workers during July, an increase of 3 per cent over the previous month, according to the Association's analysis of the indices of the United States Department of Labor Statistics.

Dense Fog Halts Harbor Shipping

Thick fog in Boston Harbor today permitted only two vessels to find anchorage here in the last 12 hours, the steamship Boston from New York City and the freighter, Chattanooga City from the Pacific Coast ports. Reports of the fog lifting early this afternoon is expected to encourage other large ships to enter the port before nightfall.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Sept. 11

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35 mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73 mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13 and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.8m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.

6:45 p. m.—Music for a Summer Evening.

7:00 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (for advanced students and beginners).

7:30 p. m.—News for French-Speaking listeners in the West Indies.

8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.

8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good-Will program.

WBOS (11.87mc)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; classical orchestra.

6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Rhythmic Melodies; "Jazz Socktett."

7:00 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; WBOS Sports Page; We Present.

8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; "Cobwebs and Cadenzas"; Johnny Long's Orchestra.

9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.

10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Viennese Ensemble; Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.

11:00 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, Singing Cowboy; Hemisphere Revue.

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Export Issues Will Be Topic Of Conference

Operation of the official export regulations of the United States Government and the obligations imposed by them on manufacturers and shippers, together with difficulties besetting the foreign trader under the defense requirements, are to be discussed at a forum type of dinner-conference to be held at the Boston Chamber of Commerce tomorrow night.

The conference on export control, licensing, and priorities, is to be held by the foreign trade committee of the Chamber, of which Irving T. Sorge is chairman. Speakers representing the Administrator of Export Control, the Division of Controls, and the National Foreign Trade Council, are to talk briefly before conducting a forum on current problems.

Possibility that the conference may prove to be a forerunner of the establishment in Bostor of an office of the Administrator of Export Control was seen today in business circles. The need of such an office to expedite licenses, priorities, and general control of exports is apparent in the large number of questions prepared today for submission to the speakers at the conference.

The speakers will include Major T. S. Riggs of Washington, and William S. Swingle, Vice-President of the National Foreign Trade Council, the latter to act as discussion leader. A third speaker is expected from the Division of Controls of the U. S. Department of State.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—8:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

London—7:05 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—News in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—Opera Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Sir Malcolm Robertson: "Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Orchestra; News in English. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Moscow—10:30 p. m.—English Period. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m., 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19 m.

London—11:00 p. m.—Daily Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.2 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

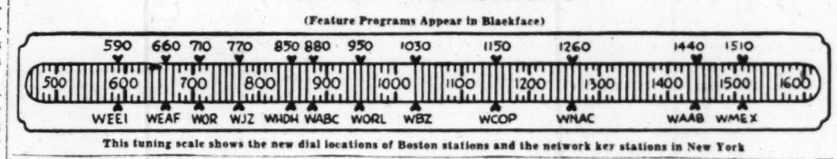
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Opera: "Il Trovatore." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.5 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 News for Women	'Orphans of Divorce': sk.	"Against the Storm"	Red Sox-Detroit base-	Sports and music
3:15 Tenor soloist	Honeymoon Hill: sketch.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	ball game	Sports and music
3:30 News: Sketchbook	John's Other Wife: sk.	"The Guiding Light"	Red Sox-Detroit base-	Sports and music
3:45 "Home Planning"	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	ball game	Sports and music
4:00 Scattergood Baines.	Traffic talk	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Red Sox-Detroit base-	The Town Parade
4:15 Accent on Music	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	ball game	The Town Parade
4:30 Around the Hub	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones" drama.	Red Sox-Detroit base-	John Kiley, organ
4:45 Edna Smith	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	ball game	Comic Page Club
5:00 "Mary Marlin"	Ireene Wicker, Stories	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra.	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 The O'Neills	Adventure Stories	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Wings on Watch"	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner music	Dinner Concert	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30 News Review	Sports Digest: Music	Musical Rendezvous	News	Dinner Music
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	"About Today": drama
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	Mr. Keen: sketch	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30 Kay Thompson's	Midweek Function	Tommy Tucker and his	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Johnny Long's Orchestra
7:45 Festival: Orchestra	Midweek Function	orchestra	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	"Smiley's Ranchboys"
8:00 Grand Central Station: drama	"Quiz Kids," with Joe Kelly, m. c.	"Adventures of the Thin Man": dramatic sketch	"Sizing Up the News": Voice and organ	Attuck's Chorus
8:15 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party: Louise Massey	"Go Get It": network	Attuck's Chorus
8:30 Hersholt; E. Davis	night": dramatic sketch	and the Westerners	"Treasure Hunt"	Defense Program
8:45				"Bringing Up Parents"
9:00 "Treasury Hour":	Frontline Headlines	Eddie Cantor, Dinah	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical
9:15 Loretta Young;	"Meet the Band"	Shore, E. Fairchild's Or.	News Service	Album
9:30 Marian Anderson;	News Here and Abroad	"Mr. District Attorney":	"Adventures in Melody"	Pages From the Classical
9:45 George Jessel; or.	Ted Steele's Orchestra	dramatic sketch	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Album
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Allen Roth's "Symphony	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 Public Affairs	of Melody"	Musical Knowledge	'Danger Is My Business'	Roly Roger's Orchestra.
10:30 Juan Arvizu, songs.	Ray Kinney's Orchestra.	Kay Kyser's College of	"Pageant of Melody";	Roly Roger's Orchestra.
10:45 News; Sports	Ray Kinney's Orchestra.	Musical Knowledge	soloist; concert orch.	"Dance Digest"
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Dance Digest"
11:15 "Master Works of	Weather; music	Local News; Weather	Talk from London	"Dance Digest"
11:30 Music": network	"Music You Want"	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	"Day's End": music
11:45 dance music	"Music You Want"	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	"Day's End": news

Thursday's Programs

590-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; News	Musical Clock	George and Dixie	Headline News	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 The World Today	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Morning Toast": music	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	"Post Exchange"
8:30 "Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45 "Rowdy Revue"	Toast: popular music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Farm and Home News
9:00 Hits and Encores	News; Talk; Music	News and Rhythm	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 Popular program	Breakfast Club	Food News	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 "590 Presents"	Breakfast Club	Concert Internationale	"Choir Loft"	"Your Morning Pick-
9:45 Hymn Recital	Shopping Talk	"Musical Roundup"	Government Reports	Up": orchestra
10:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Musical Millwheel"	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Studio Speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	News; Music	"Ellen Randolph"	Musical Early Edition	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother": sk.	"Famous Fathers"	"Bachelor's Children"	Singing Strings	"Shopping With You"
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	Prescott Presents	"Road of Life"	Maneuvers talk	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Home Forum: talk	'Story of Mary Marlin"	Poultry talk	String Orchestra
11:15 Man I Married	Church in the Wildwood	'Pepper Young's Family'	Ruth Moss, interviews	"Letter-Quest"
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	"Two Men and a Girl"	"The Goldbergs"	Melody Strings	"Homespun Harmonies"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"David Harum": sketch	News Reporter	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Music	Organ recital	John B. Hughes, News	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 "Big Sister": sketch	Treasury quiz	Musical Roundup	Agriculture talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Singin' Sam	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music.
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: news; farm com-	Musical Roundup	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	ment; orchestra	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"	Government Girl	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Right to Happiness"	"What's On the Air"	"Marjorie Mills: house-	"Front Page Farrell"	"Words and Music"
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; Weather	hold talk	"Til Find My Way"	Johnny Andrews, songs.
2:00 Dramatic sketch	U. S. Marine Band	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, News	Bernard Levitow's Orch.
2:15 Serial drama	U. S. Marine Band	"The Mystery Man"	Sports Comments	Alexander Wesley, tenor
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	"Into the Light": drama	"Valiant Lady": drama	"Don Artiste"	"Gauchos": music
2:45 "Kate Hopkins": sk.	"Midstream": sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00 Melody Matinee	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Marine Corps talk	Sports and music
3:15 Popular vocalist	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Telegraphic reports,	Sports and music
3:30 News; Sketchbook	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Braves-Pirates game	Sports and music
3:45 Network talk	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Telegraphic report,	Sports and music
4:00 Scattergood Baines	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Braves-Pirates game	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "In Your Defense"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Telegraphic reports,	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "In Your Defense"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Braves-Pirates game	"Consolairs"
4:45 Around the Hub	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Telegraphic reports,	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	Ireene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"	Braves-Pirates game	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	From A to Z in Novelty	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills": sk.	Adventure Stories	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Wings on Watch"	"Jack Armstrong": sk	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 Sifting the News	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15 "Modern Design"	Dinner music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30 News comment	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	Five Star News
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Who's News"
7:30 "Maudie's Diary"	Cugat Rumba Revue	"Confidentially Yours"	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Russian Cathedral Choir
7:45 dramatic sketch	Cugat Rumba Revue	Concert Miniatures	"Inside of Sports"	"Fireside Time"
8:00 'Death Valley Days'	"This Is Judy Jones,"	Frank Morgan; "Baby	All Stars-Chicago Bears	"Castles in the Air"
8:15 'Death Valley Days'	comedy sketch	Snoops"; music	football game	"Castles in the Air"
8:30 "On the Air": Lud	Army program from	The Aldrich Family:	All Stars-Chicago Bears	Civilian Defense Program
8:45 Gluskin's Orch.	Canal Zone	dramatic sketch	football game	Piano recital
9:00 Major Bowes' Amateur Hour	Gwen Williams, songs	Music Hall: Connie Boswell, Don Ameche, Jerry	All Stars-Chicago Bears	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	Talk, Major Seversky	Lester, Music Maids,	football game	
9:30 Major Bowes' Amateur Hour	News Here and Abroad	guests, orchestra	All Stars-Chicago Bears	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	Ted Steele's Orchestra		football game	
10:00 President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	Five Star News
10:15 Professor Quiz:	NBC String Serenade	Rudy Vallee Show	News Service	Roly Rogers' Orchestra.
10:30 questions; answers	Network sports	'Good Neighbors': drama	All Stars-Chicago Bears	Roly Rogers' Orchestra.
10:45 News; Sports	Network sports	and music	football game	"Dance Digest"
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:15 "Master Works of	Weather; Music You	Local news; Weather	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:30 Music"; network	Want	Ozzie Caswell's Orch.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Day's End": music
11:45 Dance music	Music You Want	Ozzie Caswell's Orch.	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	"Day's End": news

Fay

Mrs. Morgenthau Buys Stamp

When Secretary of the Treasury Henry L. Morgenthau was unable to buy a Defense Savings Stamp at his own department's "Treasury House" on Boston Common due to technicalities involving his official position, Mrs. Morgenthau stepped into the breach. She is shown here extending a bill to Miss Dorothy Lybeck of the Colonial Esso Marketers' sales staff. From left to right: John L. Sullivan, Under Secretary of the Treasury; Mrs. Morgenthau, Mayor Maurice Tobin, and Secretary Morgenthau.

Gist of Morgenthau Warning of Inflation

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau in his Boston speech said in part:

Only 20 miles from here, at Lexington and Concord, the men of New England first proved that Americans could defend their homes and their freedom. Today, the people of these States are proving that they are still New Englanders. In army camps and naval stations, in hundreds of factories and shipyards from Connecticut to Maine, the men and women of New England are responding magnificently to their country's needs. I am glad to be here tonight to pay my tribute to the great work that New England is doing, like all other sections of the country, to arm America.

We have been talking about inflation for a long time as if it were a threat remote from our daily lives. It is a distant threat no longer. We are facing it now and we must deal with it at once.

Let us look at the record to see what happened a generation ago. In 1916 the cost of living began to rise sharply but there were few who saw its significance. It was only when prices had risen by 70 per cent that President Wilson recommended any steps to prevent inflation. In fact, the country was so blind to its dangers that as late as June, 1917, Congress actually hastened the rise in prices by reducing the reserve requirements for member banks of the Federal Reserve System.

Some Things to Consider

The consequences were so serious for every American that there must be many housewives even today who can remember them. By 1920, a ten-pound bag of sugar cost $2.67, a dozen eggs cost 92 cents, a ten-pound bag of flour cost 88 cents, a pound of butter cost 76 cents and a pound of pork chops cost 50 cents. By that year prices had skyrocketed to twice the level of five years earlier.

We have now, as we had then in 1916, a moderate rise in the cost of living, a great rise in wholesale prices, and a still greater rise in the prices of basic commodities like wheat, hogs, cotton and lumber. It is the rise in the prices of basic commodities that constitutes our red light, our warning signal, today, for such a rise is always the advance guard of an increase in the cost of living.

If we fail to use the controls at our disposal now, if we fail to do the specific things which are in our power to check inflation now, if we allow prices to go on rising as they did from 1916 to 1920, we may find that food, fuel, shelter and clothing which now cost a dollar will once more cost almost twice as much before the process has ended.

Hits Other Costs as Well

The rise in prices is by no means confined to foodstuffs and clothing. I have before me, for instance, the actual figures on the cost of constructing a standard six-room frame house in one of our typical cities. This home that could have been built a year ago for $6,000 now costs $7,140 to build. Here we have an increase in prices of nearly 20 per cent, and if it goes along the 1916 pattern, we are only at the beginning of the story.

Not only is the cost of building homes rising, but higher rentals are also on the way for the millions who do not own their homes. In scores of areas where industrial expansion has first taken hold, rents have already risen 10, 20, 30 per cent, and even higher.

We shall have to tax ourselves much more heavily next year than this year, great and far-reaching as the present tax bill will be.

We shall have to invest much more widely and systematically in Defense Savings Bonds and Stamps. In particular, the rising payrolls of the past year have been a clear call to the wage earners of America to set aside a portion of their earnings each week for their own good and their country's good.

We may have to extend general controls over bank credit and create controls over selected capital expenditures.

For a Separation Wage

I hope that we may extend the social security program so as to increase the flow of funds to the Treasury from current income during the emergency and increase the outflow of funds when needed in the post defense period. In addition, I have already suggested the creation of what I have called a "separation wage"—that is, an entirely new form of contribution out of which a worker may draw a regular wage for a stated period in case he loses his job.

We must; as I have said many times, reduce nonessential Federal expenditures. We must also appeal for economy in state and local government expenditure and a curtailment of their borrowing for nondefense purposes. The President pointed the way a month ago when he vetoed a bill calling for $320,000,000 worth of highway construction. By this action he demonstrated that there is a clear distinction nowadays between the spending that is necessary for defense and the spending that can be postponed until a later day.

The most effective way to prevent a damaging rise in prices is, quite simply, to release surpluses from storage.

Flour Up 15 Per Cent

I wonder if the housewife knows, when she pays 15 per cent more than she did a year ago for a bag of flour, that our supply of wheat is the largest on record, and that 498,000,000 bushels of several years' crops are available in our neighbor democracy of Canada.

It is true that only three months ago a rigid quota was applied to the importation of wheat from Canada with the ultimate objective of keeping up the price of wheat in this country. But it is also true that only the other day the quota on sugar from Cuba was enlarged so substantially as to absord most of the reserve stocks in that country. It seems to me desirable and necessary that we now follow the example set in the case of Cuban sugar and permit the entry of Canadian wheat in larger volume.

Here in this country we have large reserve stocks of farm products of many kinds which should be released for consumption as fast as necessary to prevent unreasonable price rises.

Would Have Aggravated Danger

The Government now holds or controls 7,000,000 bales of cotton in reserve, and cotton prices have risen from 9½ cents a pound on Aug. 1, 1939, to over 17 cents a pound at the present time. In spite of this rise of not far from 100 per cent in two years, Congress recently sent to the President a bill to freeze government stocks of cotton and wheat for the duration of the war, and thus to prevent the government from disposing of any of the surplus wheat and cotton it had acquired.

The President promptly vetoed the bill because this measure would have aggravated the danger of inflation and might have frustrated our efforts to fight it.

We ought not to withhold cotton surpluses, or any surpluses, from the market in times like these. The housewife ought not to be made to pay a tribute to profiteers and speculators when she buys a cotton sheet for her home or a shirt for her husband or a suit for her child.

Millions of people still go without the milk, butter and eggs which, according to the testimony of food experts and the dictates of plain common sense, are necessary to good health and good morale. Yet the reserve stocks of butter, cheese, beef and pork now held in this country are far higher than they were a year ago and far higher than the average of the past five years.

This has been historically a land of milk and honey. There is still plenty of milk and honey but too much of it is in the warehouses. Let's make it flow. If we were to let it flow to the public we would not only help in keeping prices stable but we would be doing something even more important; we would be helping to make our people healthier and happier.

Farmers Are Warned

It is sheer folly from the farmer's point of view to push prices up by creating scarcities in times like these. The farmers suffered cruelly for 12 long years after the collapse of the inflation of 1920 and 1921; they should not be made to suffer again.

It is sheer folly in the same way for labor leaders to seek new increases in wages every few months — new increases which in turn produce higher manufacturing costs, higher prices, and a higher cost of living.

It is short-sighted for a landlord to charge all that the traffic will bear in defense centers where housing space is at a premium.

It is poor business, in the long run, for any businessman to seek exorbitant profits in this period of defense spending.

It is bad banking, in the long run, for any banker to exploit the present demand for funds by seeking to charge unreasonable interest rates.

There are always selfish groups in any country which think they can profit from inflation. They are wrong.

No group in a community profits from inflation in the long run except the Three Horsemen—the Speculator, the Profiteer and the Hoarder.

Sunshine Laundry
8 FLORA ST., BROOKLINE
Make finer quality a "must" this Fall and be satisfied for all times.
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That Is Different:
—OUR MERCHANDISE IS EXCLUSIVE because we manufacture our own Coats and Suits.
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—We also advertise EXCLUSIVELY in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
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Blue Army Counterattack Brings New England War Games to Stirring Close

Red Forces Show Power As Test Ends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY CORPS IN THE FIELD, Sept. 10—Defending Blue army forces, their backs to the wall, today launched a vicious counterattack against attacking Red army men, driving them back at a point only one mile from Brookline, N. H., and bringing New England's largest war games to a close.

Fifteen thousand Blue Army men began their counterattack at 5:45 a. m., assaulting the base of a Red Army salient driven into their line late yesterday.

The Blue attack—in two sections—was described as a "pincer movement" aimed at cutting off those of the enemy who had dented their line, surrounding them, and effecting their capture or "destruction."

The Red Army, however, suddenly thrown on the defensive, countered the Blue tactics at 6 a. m. by swinging wide around each of the counterattacking forces and attempting to "pocket" them.

At noon, this maneuver was threatening to turn the day's defensive triumph into an offensive rout, but the games ended without an umpire's decision.

Riding the wave of a successful "invasion" yesterday, the Red army surged 20 hours ahead of their "schedule," and so alarmed the generals and umpires that several armistices were arranged to give the Blues a chance to catch their breath.

43,000 Troops in Action

In the course of these "time outs," the "enemies" became intermingled and some of the boys were lost. But all was well again this morning; Brookline had not yet fallen, and the Blues still had a chance to save the day.

The maneuvers began Aug. 28. They involved 43,000 soldiers of the Sixth Army Corps, who battled in the area between Fitchburg, Mass., and South Merrimack, N. H.

Surveying results of the training, Maj. Gen. Karl Truesdell, Sixth Army Commander, praised the boys for their "great improvement in enthusiasm, pep, and aggressiveness."

Chief Umpire Col. Lewis H. Watkins commented that "their morale is high and they seem to have enjoyed the war."

He added that the Blues had put up "an excellent defense" against the Reds' two-tank columns which spearheaded Tuesday's attack.

Colorful Actions

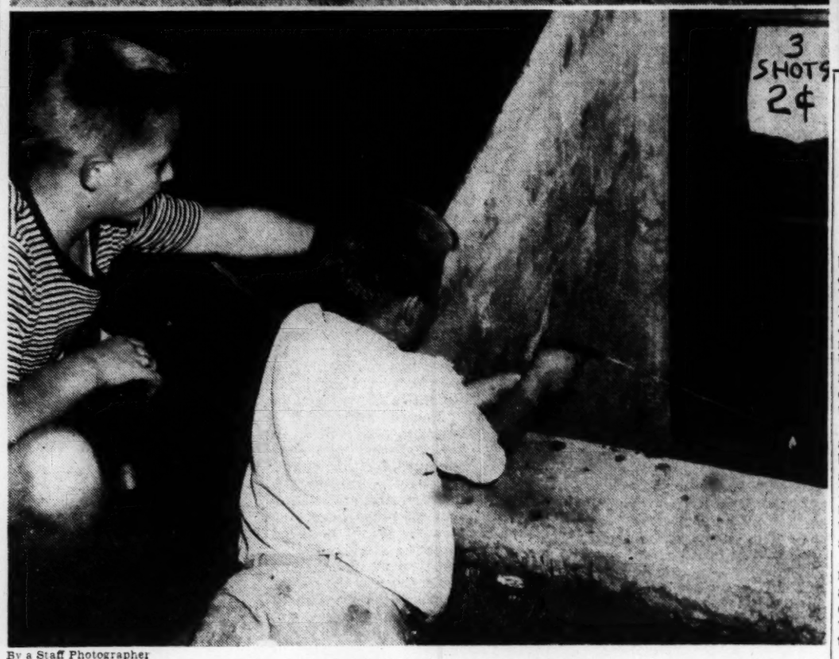
New York's 101st Cavalry, which provided some of the most colorful actions of the maneuvers with its mechanized units and its horsemen, was cited for its "phompt, aggressive action in fulfilling its mission" in the third war game. (The maneuvers were divided into four games, or problems).

The 68th Coast Artillery (anti-aircraft), a Regular Army unit from Camp Edwards, was praised for its ability to conceal itself and its equipment in the second critique.

The 187th Field Artillery from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and the 101st and 181st Infantry Regiments of Massachusetts' Yankee Division, were cited for march discipline in the second war game.

Praise for speedy and efficient convoy in the second problem was showered on the 16th Medical Regiment, part of the First Army; the Second Battalion of the 258th Field Artillery from Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Company C of the 36th Engineers, attached to the First Division, and Battery D of Fort Ethan Allen's 186th Field Artillery.

The Second Battalion of the 168th Field Artillery was singled out for efficiency in fire markings and co-operation with airplanes in communicating with ground crews during the second maneuver.



By a Staff Photographer

Boys Stage Big Fair for Aid to Britain

With the proceeds (more than $2 in nickels and pennies) going to British War Relief, a fair was staged yesterday and last Saturday by three boys on Chatham Street, Newton Highlands.

Upper right—James Strathern, a member of the fair committee, taking time out to pose in his role as "superman." He is up a tree, ready to perform the "daring" feat of descending by means of a rope.

Upper left—Committee members and two entries in the dog show, a feature for neighborhood canines. (Left to right), Wallace Strathern, holding Mitzi; Clark Alvord beside Wendy and James Strathern.

Lower—Clark Alvord, in charge of the candle game, with Gibson Gardiner, one of the patrons, hitting the mark with a water pistol.

Boys' Fair Nets Over $2 for British Relief

Two fairs—admission 1, 2 and 3 cents for the first and 5 cents for the second—have netted more than $2 for British War Relief through the efforts of "a committee of three Newton Highlands boys.

A "superman" who climbed half way up a tree and made a "daring" descent on a rope; games including moving targets and shooting the candle light with a water gun, motion pictures and a de luxe dog show comprised the major events on yesterday's program. It was staged in the sun porch and back yard at the home of Clark Alvord, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln Alvord, 44 Chatham Road, with Wallace and James Strathern as the other committee members, and neighborhood grown-ups and children as the patrons.

A sign scrawled in pencil was tacked up on a post at the entrance to the driveway and the American flag that floated from the pole in the front yard announced the location. Stretched across the driveway from the house to the box hedge was a clothesline, barring any but paying patrons. Some tickets had been sold in advance which left the committee members free to take "superman" roles, and superintend the fun house and the candlelight shooting. This feature was three shots for 2 cents and money back if you put the candle light out two times in three. The candle was at the foot of outside cellar steps and the ammunition for the water gun in a pan at the top, where the marksmen knelt. When there was no business at this stand, the entries in the dog show idled by and lapped up drinks from the "ammunition."

The entries included Wendy, the Alvord's black setter, Peggy from across the street, Pal from down the street and others, according to the committee members. Mittens and Fluff, two of the neighborhood cats who are on speaking terms with most of the dogs, were on hand, too, but were not considered enough in number to warrant adding a cat section to the dog show.

The Strathern boys, who were responsible for the plan to stage a fair for British War Relief, have a natural interest in aiding Britain as their grandmother, Mrs. Mary Wright of New Bedford, one of the patrons yesterday, came from England in her girlhood. J. A. A.

Vermonters Urged to Solve University's Fiscal Problem

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 10 (AP)—Declaring that the University of Vermont in the past year or two had been rushing headlong toward a "terrible financial catastrophe," Gov. William H. Wills urged the General Assembly in special session today to take steps regarding the future of the institution.

Earlier in the year, an accounting firm reported that the University's financial condition had reached an acute stage during the past 10 years and a special committee was appointed by the Governor to work out a plan for aiding the University.

A program calling for $750,000—$500,000 to be appropriated by the State and $250,000 to be given by the alumni—was suggested. This plan later was augmented by an advisory committee which recommended the authorization of a bond issue for the purpose of paying existing indebtedness and providing for restoration of endowments.

"The issue at this time," said the Governor, "is the simple one of whether this University shall be continued or shall close its doors in the sesquicentennial year of our State and of the University itself.

"It would seem that the very statement of the issue would arouse to action all those in whom still breathes that fighting spirit of liberty and of freedom which characterized the founders of our country. But if this call to action does not burn out all factional partisanship, all personal prejudices, and all sectional bickering, then better that the University close its doors than attempt to survive upon a weak and unstable foundation."

U. S. Comes to Aid of Dairymen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—The Department of Agriculture is overhauling its complicated milk marketing machinery to give the dairy farmer a large cash return for his product.

In 17 of 24 milksheds where federal milk marketing plans are in operation, revisions of exsting orders designed to increase returns to the producers have been made or are under consideration.

The revisions, for the most part, have been undertaken in response to demands from dairymen for help in meeting production problems arising from the huge national defense program.

In the East, serious drought added to the woes of milk producers already beset by labor shortages and rising costs of production.

In the Midwest, defense demands for manufactured dairy products diverted fluid milk into these channels, causing a threatened fluid shortage in some markets. Numerous proposals are under consideration by the Department of Agriculture to meet this situation by increasing the fluid milk price in the affected areas.

Not since the milk marketing programs were established a few years ago, agriculture officials said, have so many marketing orders been under revision or in prospect of revision.

In the six-state milkshed serving the rich New York metropolitan market, 60,000 dairymen are balloting this week on amendments which, if approved, will increase their returns from fluid milk by 23 cents a hundred pounds (47 quarts). Further revision of the New York order may be made later.

September Snow For Boston (C. O. D.)

The mystery of snowballs in September has been solved.

Joseph Shay, stopping at one of the downtown hotels, startled the Hub—more particularly the American Airline officials—by receiving via air mail a parcel of snowballs packed in dry ice.

They had been shipped all the way from Sun Valley, Idaho, and just what he was going to do with them, no one knew. Of course, it wasn't anyone's business, but Boston was curious all the same.

Mr. Shay added to the mystery by disappearing just when everyone started buzzing his line to find out.

But now the secret is out, and it's a prosaic one at that.

He says he wants to use them for some photographic studies.

Unity Urged At Convention Of Unitarians

Universalists should strive to bring about "closest practical cooperation" between themselves and Unitarians, Congregationalists, Friends, and Reformed or liberal Jews, declared the Rev. Dr. Cummins, General Superintendent of Universalist Churches in America, reporting at this morning's session of the United Universalist Convention, being held at Tufts College.

"The world needs what we have, a unifying faith, and we ought to be giving it," Dr. Cummins asserted. "Democracy has its religious implications. Its faith is in man. This is the timely distinction of churches which count themselves free.

"In these grave days of high-riding dictatorships— ecclesiastical as well as political—to be democratic and free is indeed a distinction, and such churches must stand together."

Dr. Cummins also recommended that the Universalist Church apply for full membership in the Federal Council of Churches, increase its work for men in military service and for college students, and provide more opportunity for young people to take leadership.

Bonus Paid to Workers For Record Shipments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 10—Payment of a cash bonus of $3,433 to all factory employees of the Package Machinery Company in recognition of a new high record in shipments for any one month in the history of the company, was announced today by Roe S. Clark, Treasurer.

The record shipments, 12 per cent above the previous monthly peak set in May, 1940, were made during August. The bonus follows by one week the payment of $2,952 in dividends to the workers under the company's compensation warrant plan.

Pre-Hearings to Speed N. H. Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 10—In order to speed up the work of the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention, which will gather at the end of this month, hearings will get underway on Sept. 18 on proposed constitutional amendments. The chief matter to be considered by the Convention will be means of reducing the size of the New Hampshire House of Representatives.

The hearings on proposed methods of cutting the House are expected to make it possible for resolutions to be presenetd to the Convention on its opening day, Sept. 23. As the Convention will operate under an appropriation of only $15,000, it is planned to clean up the business in two or three days, if possible. Any amendments approved by the Convention will be submitted to the voters of the State, who must add their indorsement in order for them to become law. The records show that it is a relatively difficult proposition to amend the constitution of New Hampshire, and it is anticipated that a broad program of education will be adopted to acquaint the voters with the real purpose of cutting the size of the House.

Traffic Safety

The motor vehicle safety drive in New Hampshire continues to bear fruit as figures released by the State Motor Vehicle Department show an improvement over the figures for the same period a year ago. The number of fatalities for the busy five-week period ending August 30 was almost 50 per cent under the figure for the same period of 1940. Statistics released by the department disclose the surprising fact that twice as many accidents occur on straightaways as at intersections. Ten per cent of the accidents in a recent week were attributed to driving off roadways and a third of the accidents involved collisions with fixed objects. Motor Vehicle Commissioner John F. Griffin issues the suggestion that if motorists will use their mirrors more frequently to determine if another car is not overtaking them before they cut out to pass that there will be fewer accidents.

New Appointments

While there has been a lot of noise from members of Gov. Robert O. Blood's Executive Council over his appointments, the record shows that the Governor has generally succeeded in getting through his appointments. A number of the Governor's appointments have fallen through when first nominated only to be approved at a future session. On a recent appointment, the first vote of the Council was three to two against. Two of those opposed at the next session swung their endorsement behind the Governor and one previously favorable voted in opposition. Even party lines are violated in these switches, for in the aforementioned case two of the three Republican members of the Governor's Council were opposed to his nomination, but at the final vote straight party lines were followed. The general opinion is that while the Governor has been having differences with his Council that in the end he wins out. Part of this strange situation is believed to result from the political ambitions of Council members, with the Governor an announced candidate for re-election.

The Week in New Hampshire

Air Landing Fields

The new regulations covering air landing fields in New Hampshire adopted by the New Hampshire Aeronautics Commission will go into force Nov. 1. The regulations will require the naming of airport managers, the adoption of field traffic rules, and the designation of practice areas. While the rules set up by the Commission will apply to registration certificates issued after the date named, the minimum requirements will also apply to already existing fields after June 1, 1942. Temporary and limited registration certificates will be issued for certain specified purposes. The Commission has also adopted the policy of the Civil Aeronautics Authority in doing away with the required sworn statement for landing area registration.

Granite Industry

The New Hampshire granite industry, for years hit by substitute building materials, expects to get a boost out of the defense demand for materials that have been used in its stead. Representatives of the granite industry point out that granite can well again be used in bridge construction to displace the concrete construction that has been common in recent years but which requires considerable steel.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

announcing

Our Fall Presentation of QUALITY SILKS

This year, more important, more necessary than ever, is the Jordan Marsh collection of beautiful pure silk dress fabrics for Fall.

Our stocks are complete . . . in a tremendous variety of patterns . . . in a magnificent range of colorings!

	yard		yard
pure silk flat crepes	$1.69 to $3.50	pure silk bridal satins	$3.95
pure silk satin crepes	$3.00	all silk Lyons velvet	$7.95
pure silk triple sheers	$1.19 to $2.00	striped and checked tub silk	$1.69
pure dye China silks	$1.29	plain silk taffeta	$2.50
pure dye Chinese damask	$2.75	silk and metal brocades	$4.98 to $10.98
pure dye silk faille	$3.95	pure silk novelty crepes	$2.50 to $7.95
all silk pongees	59c to $1.19	pure silk lingerie crepe	$2.00
Bianchini French fabrics (made in U. S. A.)	$4.95 to $9.95	pure silk prints	$1.69 to $4.95

FALL ANNOUNCEMENT SPECIAL!

Pure Dye Silk Crepe Charmaine $2.19 yard

USUALLY $4.95 YD. Just 1000 yards! Black and the new Fall dress colors.

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PERFUMES STREET FLOOR MAIN STORE

French Resist Pressure on Jews

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Sept. 10 (AP)—Two all-powerful courts, one in Lyons and the other in Paris, were established yesterday empowered to indict, try and sentence persons charged with disturbing order in either the German-occupied or the unoccupied zone of France.

"Authors, co-authors and accomplices" in any activity dangerous to the state are brought under the new courts' jurisdiction.

By W. E. Lucas

Former correspondent in Portugal and now in this country, who has unusual sources of information direct from the conquered nations of Europe.

The German policy regarding the Jews in France is either to force them into mass migration or press them down into the Ghetto. In either case the method adopted is the same, a gradual impoverishment and starvation.

As it has been in Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland, so it is now in France.

The assault upon the Jews in Occupied France followed the now familiar lines; suppression of Jewish businesses, "Jewish Concern" notices stuck in the windows of shops, the stamping of all Jewisn papers and passports with the letter "J," dismissal of Jewish employees and discrimination in unemployment benefit and ration cards.

Added to these there is naturally the confiscation of the money and personal effects of many of the richer and more notable Jews.

On paper the fate of the Jews in France under Nazi domination is the same as elsewhere in Adolf Hitler's "New Order."

But in practice it is very different, since the French have here, as in other directions, refused to co-operate with their conquerors. The Frenchman is using the Jews as a symbol of non-co-operation.

Anti-Semitism Urged

There has been little inducement for the Frenchman to show any particular concern for the Jew. The Paris controlled press and radio for 14 months has been pumping a stream of hate and anti-Semitism into the eyes and ears of its readers and listeners. Such papers as the "Paris Soir," "Cri du Peuple," "L'Oeuvre," "Le Matin," "Petit Parisien" and above all "Au Pilori" have maintained a campaign against the Jews with screaming headlines and bitter editorials. Three to four times a day special radiocasts blare out anti-Semitism, coloring their programs with fabricated stories intended to prove the disasters which the Jews have brought upon France. It is always specially stressed how Léon Blum and his "Jewish International" have up to the beginning of the war ruled over Europe and America and brought about the calamities which have assailed the country.

In every street in Paris large posters can be seen representing the Unknown French Soldier rising from his grave to strangle the Jew. The lower the level of readers or listeners to which the press or the radio speaks the greater and more bitter is the anti-Semitism dispensed.

But all this flood of words has had little effect upon the people, partly because few Frenchmen listen to the Paris radio and fewer believe anything that appears in the daily newspapers, and partly because the ordinary Frenchman is determined not to be tricked into playing what he knows to be a Nazi game.

In many directions the Jews are finding better treatment from the French gentile than he ever did before the war, and certainly than he did during the early weeks of the occupation when anti-Jewish feeling was noticeable in public.

Jewish Shops Patronized

Where German regulations have to be carried out, in such cases as the stamping of passports with the letter "J," the Jews, especially ex-servicemen, are advised how to sign the papers so as to avoid this indignity. Many French officials have been caught and dismissed by the Nazis under the charge of negligence.

But even so the practice still continues.

In other directions the same spirit prevails. Frenchmen trade as usual with shops marked with the "Jewish Concern" symbol and so strong was the feeling against the discrimination against Jews in public restaurants that the majority of proprietors, in order to get any business, have now been compelled to remove the signs saying "Jews not served here."

This general realization that the Jews are only another of the victims of the Nazi terror and therefore must be helped in the same way as Alsatians expelled from their homes, as de Gaullists and as any anti-Hitler refugee, takes many forms.

Employees who are forced out of their jobs by Nazi anti-Semitic laws are often given modest and touching farewell parties by their fellow workers, who also help them during their unemployment with collective gifts of clothes and food.

In the law and teaching professions great efforts are made to keep the Jews in their posts under the plea of exceptional war merit. The spirit of intolerance which the Germans have tried by every device to foist upon the French people of the occupied zone has been strongly condemned by the Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches. These have stood out strongly against anti-Semitism and under the leadership of the Archbishop of Paris and the Abbé Berger the vast majority of Frenchmen, excepting those who hope to profit through Jewish misfortune, have anything but hostile feelings towards the Jews.

Ghetto Idea Fought

The Germans, through Lieutenant Denecker, who is the Nazi officer in charge of Jewish affairs, have been working consistently towards pushing the Jews into a minor form of Ghetto life.

This attempt has been tenaciously fought by the Committee of Co-Ordination of Jewish Associations under its leader M. Sachs and with the help of many of the members of the French civil administration in Paris. However, now through the activities of two Austrian Jews, who were planted by the Germans as spies and intermediaries between the Committee and the Nazi authorities, a form of "Communauté Obligatoire" has been forced upon the Jews and a French High Commissioner for Jewish Affairs has been appointed by the Germans, a M. Xavier Wallat. But even here M. Xavier Wallat, though a profound anti-Semite and a convinced collaborator, seems to be inclined to deal with the Jews more leniently than his German masters consider good for them.

Outside Paris, in the towns and countryside, the German regulations have been more strictly applied and nearly all Jewish traders have been put out of business and Jewish government employees have lost their jobs, but here there is nothing like so much absolute want of re-employment or lack of money as there is with the Parisian Jews.

Although Nazi laws have resulted in their dismissal from their jobs, in the country districts there is more work available and the French are willing to employ the Jews and pay them.

In the free zone the fate of the large numbers of Jews, the majority of whom are refugees of foreign extraction, is as yet undecided. Anti-Semitic laws are beginning to come off the Vichy presses and undoubtedly in due course the full fury of the Nazi persecution will be adopted by the fascist politicians who surround the veteran Marshal. But it is doubtful whether the French people will react differently than they have in the occupied zone.

Youth Against Bans

Already in the Youth movements anti-Semiticism has been blocked. A recent request by the Vichy Government to exclude Jews from these assocations brought an instant protest from the leaders and the request was dropped.

Another attempt by the Marshal to bind the Youth Movements more firmly to his political and anti-Semitic policies was frustrated when the leaders refused to allow their associations to be absorbed in the Ex-servicemen's Legion which is to form the praetorian guard of the new French Fascist State.

At the same time it was enough for certain Roman Catholic and Protestant Church dignitaries to protest against the Jewish legislation under preparation for it to be immediately revised.

How far this non-anti-Jewish feeling in France will last is difficult to foretell. Is it mainly the result of a rising hatred of the Nazis and everything that has to do with them, or is it a fundamental attitude of tolerance deep seated in the French people?

Some of the Jews uncertain of their future under any circumstances, either of victory for Germany or of the Allies, are already trying to negotiate with the Nazis for mass immigration to Palestine. Impelled by this sentiment Zionism is increasing both amongst the foreign and the French Jews.

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Mark, a police dog which carries ammunition for British troops in the Eastern Command Area, shown delivering Lewis gun drums of ammunition. Mark is a veteran war dog. He was presented to the British Expeditionary Force by the First French Army and has been in active service since November, 1939. Photo passed by British censor.

Spitsbergen Mines Wrecked; Fuel Dumps Go Up in Flames

By Ross Munro

Canadian Press Staff Writer accompanying the expedition

LONDON, Sept. 10 — Royal Canadian Engineers in the Canadian raid on Spitsbergen wrecked the island's coal mines and set fire to vast coal and oil dumps, starting the greatest fires this correspondent ever has seen.

Rich mining properties were damaged so badly they were rendered useless. They were wrecked to remove any possibility that they would be of value later to the German war effort.

In the spectacular fires, 400,000 tons of coal were destroyed as well as 125,000 gallons of fuel oil. Five mining properties were put out of action.

The ban has just been lifted against the mention of the extent of the damage caused by the raid carried out by the Canadians with British and Norwegian assistance. Announcement that Canadian troops had landed on the Norwegian islands above the Arctic Circle was first made Sept. 8.

Months of Work Needed

Many months of intense work and expenditure of considerable money would be necessary to make the mines useful again. The Canadian Engineers removed millions of dollars worth of essential machinery and other equipment.

One of the most spectacular conflagrations of the expedition roared for four hours when a fuel dump containing 75,000 gallons of fuel oil was fired.

Barrels were smashed and the stream of oil set afire. Then there were great explosions as flames raced to the dump which burned like a great blow torch.

Canadian sappers raced ashore as soon as shock troops had occupied the islands' settlements. Carrying out their biggest assignment of the war, they worked without a hitch and left the mines wrecked and unworkable.

At almost the same time a coal pile of 50,000 tons was ignited with gasoline.

An eastern Ontario field company of the R. C. E. commanded by Maj. Geoffrey Walsh of Oakville, Ontario, carried out the destruction of both dumps and mines.

Sappers Dynamite Mines

One detachment of sappers immediately after landing hastened to two small settlements, dynamiting the mines within a few hours. Great explosions tossed up timbers. Chunks of steel whined through the air like shells.

Entrances to mines were destroyed and workings deep in the ground turned into shambles.

Capt. J. C. Byrn of Vancouver, British Columbia, the sappers' second in command, said the coal fires will burn for years.

The largest coal dump contained 150,000 tons. Four hundred small fires were lit around the base of this mammoth pile. Gasoline was sprinkled over piles of wood. The sappers used a long torch to start the fire. Demolition of mining property was carried out methodically.

One of the mines I entered before the sappers had finished their work ran 18 miles through a mountain. It was equipped with every modern mining device and turned out vast quantities of coal.

Opened By American

The rich producer had been opened by an American 30 years ago. Entrances to the shafts were 500 feet up the mountainside. A long conveyer cable carried coal by bucket to the loading dock.

The Canadians placed hundreds of pounds of guncotton at the bases of the many towers supporting the conveyor. Toppling of the towers crippled the system.

Explosives also brought crashing down a number of 500-foot pylons carrying high-tension cables.

British Radio Trick Kept Nazis From Spitsbergen

LONDON, Sept. 10 (AP)—The Canadian-Norwegian-British expedition to Spitsbergen kept up constant wireless communication with German forces in Norway, sending false weather reports and information, and the Germans never discovered the deception until the raid was over, Canadians said today.

False messages to Tromsoe, Norway, told of misty, cloudy weather and zero ceiling to keep Nazi planes from making their regular flights to the islands, the Canadians said.

Several days after the radio stations were destroyed, frantic messages from the Nazis at Tromsoe were picked up by radio men on one of the expedition's returning warships. The Nazi were trying to find out what had silenced Spitsbergen.

French soldiers and officers, 199 of them, brought here by the Spitsbergen expedition told of escapes from German prison camps, internment in Russia and removal to the Arctic islands, which was negotiated by the British Embassy after Hitler attacked the Soviet. Now they are off to a Free French training camp.

Arrangements Made

Their escapes from Germany, some said, were effected by making "arrangements" with their captors.

One officer, speaking perfect English, said "it took about three months for three of us to make arrangements."

"Don't ask us how we got civilian clothes and so forth," he added, "but remember that I say for French chocolate you can buy any Nazi conscience. We had chocolate—and some money.

"When the arrangements were completed we shaved off our mustaches, cut our hair short, put on civilian clothes, and boarded a train. We chose Saturday for our escape because the trains were crowded. Some officers who had been our captors got on the same train but never recognized us. We always had our 'Heil Hitler' ready, as well as German coins to tip the trainmen.

Two Spoke German

"Two of us spoke German. One who didn't kept a German book open on the entire journey, pretending to read assiduously, though he couldn't understand a word.

"We traveled on nine trains in three days and nights and finally got through the barbed wire and arrived in Russia in weather 20 below zero."

Another Frenchman said he persuaded a German soldier to lend him a bicycle to get to the Russian frontier.

British Find Defense Against Acoustic Mines

LONDON, Sept. 10 (AP) — The British Government kept secret for more than a year its knowledge that German planes were laying acoustic mines in the waters around Britain, to prevent the Nazis from knowing that the Royal Navy had found an effective answer, informed sources said today.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill broke the secret yesterday when he told the House of Commons that the mine problem had been "largely mastered." He said that mines, "with all their ingenious variations," were being laid nightly in British waters by 30 to 40 Nazi planes.

The acoustic mines are said to be touched off by the sound waves from the propellors of passing ships, but exactly how they have been mastered still is a secret.

A hint of how effective the new mines were at first was given in an article by the naval correspondent of the Daily Herald.

He declared the magnetic mine had been mastered but said that "every day of the week ships were blowing up from no apparent cause around our coasts."

Stating that researchers had decided the explosions must have been caused by an acoustic mine, the correspondent wrote:

"Ordinary sweeping methods were useless and hopeless, so men of the Navy volunteered to combat it.

"They were the pioneers. There was no shortage of volunteers as the days went by. Later, by further tests, experts discovered the antidote."

Ammunition Output In Australia Grows

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Sept. 10 (AAP)—Australia is now producing considerably more than 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition daily, and approximately 36,000,000 rounds per month, which is 50 per cent more than planned production. Most of the ammunition is for use of Air Force guns which require the highest precision accuracy. Considerable quantities are being shipped to Britain.

Finns Disclose Reluctance To Continue War

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who spent 5½ years in Russia

Signs that the Finns are beginning to chafe and balk in the Nazi traces are given in recent reports from Helsinki and Stockholm. Though recent rumors that Finland was negotiating a separate peace with Russia were denied by both sides, Field Marshal Mannerheim has felt the necessity for appealing to his troops that the time to put down their guns has not arrived. There is indication that their fighting enthusiasm has lagged in inverse proportion to the size of the area they have "conquered."

The point of diminishing returns was definitely reached the minute the Finnish troops stood flush with their old frontiers. Since then German insistence that the Finns co-operate in the siege of Leningrad has encountered another "Mannerheim Line" of Finnish stubbornness.

In an effort to stimulate flagging Finnish interest in the prosecution of the war, the Germans have painted glowing panoramas of a "Greater Finland," such as has long been envisioned by chauvinist extremists among the Finnish Fascists, and which would include the whole of Soviet Karelia, the Kola peninsula, much of the Leningrad district and Estonia.

Improvised Theories

As part of this campaign racial theories have been improvised to prove that all these regions are populated by Finns. The recently recurring references in German and Finnish communiques to the inhabitants of the Leningrad area as "Ingrians' was part of the build-up for this new irridentism, which has, however, fallen flat so far as the Finnish masses are concerned, despite support from a section of more rightist Finnish press. Irredentism has been preached, at German instigation, by a part of the rightist Finnish press.

Such propaganda has failed. In fact, far from enlisting their support for continued fighting, it has the opposite effect of rousing the people's suspicion and stimulating their thought on other lines.

So long as the Finns believed they were fighting merely for the restoration of their mutilated frontiers, they gave the war their support, albeit without the spontaneity of the previous campaign.

But now when this plausible reason no longer exists and Finnish forces are called upon to invade Russia, they begin to realize with dismay how they have been duped into serving Hitler's world conquest.

Ambiguous Role

The fact that the Nazis readily gained the support for their plans of the bitterest internal foes of Finnish democracy was enough to awaken the democratic Finnish masses to the unpleasant ambiguity of their present role as allies of the arch-enemies of democracy everywhere.

Even more bitter and humiliating for the democratic Finns is to hear themselves praised and hailed as comrades and equals by the very dregs of Hitler's "fifth columnists" elsewhere in Nazi-conquered Europe.

Thus Vidkun (the original Norwegian) Quisling in a recent speech lumped Finland with occupied Norway and Denmark in the anti-democratic Nazi Scandinavian order.

Taking issue with Mr. Quisling, the organ of Finland's largest political party, the Sociali Demokraatti, said:

"The fact that Germany's mighty army is fighting on the same front with us hasn't in the slightest changed the views of the Finnish Nation or the nature of her political freedom and the intrinsic sovereignty of her people.

Facts Misrepresented

"The speech alleging that we here are ready to adopt some kind of a new domestic system similar, for instance, to what Mr. Quisling's party represents in Norway, does not correspond to the real conditions.

"Since the beginning of the winter war (against Russia in 1939-40) all of our most representative statesmen, including Parliament, the President of the Republic and the members of the Government, have time and again emphasized that our struggle aims to defend and secure our free democratic social order."

The Finns' attitude toward continuing in the war is closely paralleled by that of the Rumanians, at the southern extremity of the Eastern Front. Having regained Bessarabia, the Rumanians are being forced to continue fighting and to take part in the siege of Odessa. Whether they like it or not, a claim has been staked out for them to a slice of the Ukraine, providentially renamed "Transnistria"—the southern version of the "Ingria" for which the Finns are expected to fight.

Today the Finns are traveling the same road as all the peoples of Nazi-dominated continental Europe. Regardless of whether they were conquered by force, like the Poles and the French, or whether started out as allies of Germany, like the Italians and Finns, they all end up hating the Nazis. Tomorrow they will help destroy them.

Woman Won't Bear Arms; Citizenship Is Refused

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10 (AP)—Anna Hermina Bauer's application for citizenship was denied because she declined to take an oath to bear arms, if necessary, to defend the Constitution.

"My work is to preserve life, not to take it," said Mrs. Bauer, a nurse for 19 years.

She came to the United States from Germany in 1912.

Anglo-Russian Cultural Ties Developing With Rapidity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 10—In sharp contrast to the delay in announcing the names of the British delegates to the Anglo-American mission to Moscow, the cultural rapprochement between Britain and Russia is developing with rapidity.

There is both a spontaneous and an organized effort to further the reading of each other's books; the acting of each other's plays; the studying of each other's art, on a scale never before known.

Natural scientists in both countries recently pledged united loyalty to the common cause of democracy. Alexei Tolstoy, nephew of the author of "War and Peace," has replied on behalf of Soviet writers to the message of "Hope and Friendliness," sent by Mr. Cyril Connolly, Editor of Horizon, leading British literary monthly, and Mr. Stephen Spender, poet, in the name of progressive English and American men of letters.

Justice and Good Will

In his reply Mr. Tolstoy, himself author of the celebrated novel, "Dusk to Dawn," declares: "We are happy to establish with English and American intellectuals deep mutual understanding and the mutual aim of laying the principles of justice and good will—indispensable grounds for the future growth of humanitarian culture in the world." Mr. Tolstoy believes that the violence of German effort is already diminishing.

Meanwhile, English plays and books are enjoying popularity in Moscow. Sheridan's "School for Scandal" is crowding the Moscow Art Theater night after night, and an exhibition of English literature from Chaucer to Shaw has been opened in West European Library in the Russian Capital. London, too, is showing similar interest in both classical and modern Russian art.

Program of Soviet Songs

Chekhoff's "Cherry Orchard" is a great success here; so is "Squaring the Circle" by Katayeff, the most popular Bolshevik comedy writer.

The exhibition "Soviet Life" opened here was so packed on the first day that the doors had to be closed. Its pictures and photographs of Soviet education, industry, agriculture, arts, especially the theater, are arousing deep interest.

A prominent feature of the exhibition is a program of popular Soviet songs conducted by Mr. Alan Bush.

The famous Russian composer, Sergei Prokofieff, has sent Mr. Bush a message declaring "We Soviet musicians are all intensively working on new battle songs and music."

Literary Rift Closing

What effects these developments will have is as yet too early to say definitely. But Mr. Connolly in an interview declared he hopes it will end the breach in the ranks of Left Wing writers in England and America which resulted from the ambiguous attitude of Russia in the opening phases of the war.

Since even Right Wing intellectuals here now support the Russian effort in the common cause it is hoped that political divisions will cease to split the literary front, and Left and Right Wing labels applied to writers may even become a thing of the past.

Canadian Workers Rallied To Defense by Union Leader

HAMILTON, Ontario, Sept. 10 (CP)—A. R. Mosher of Ottawa, President of the Canadian Congress of Labor, told Canadian workers that they have more at stake in the war than any other class and expressed the "firm conviction" they should realize the necessity of avoiding industrial strife, particularly in the war industries.

In his presidential address, prepared for delivery at the opening session of his organization's second regular convention, Mr. Mosher said:

"It is more important, in my opinion, to defeat Hitler and his gangsters than to bring the most tyrannical and reactionary employer in Canada to his knees.

"Action against him (the employer) can wait, but Hitler won't wait, and there can be no peace or hope for anyone in the world until Hitler is beaten and Germany is disarmed."

Quite apart from the "likelihood" that Japan would menace Canada's Pacific coast, Australia, and New Zealand, defeating Hitler would require the "utmost effort and sacrifice" by workers in the whole British Commonwealth, Russia, and the United States.

Empire's Interests First

"In my opinion, we dare not think primarily of our own immediate interests, if our battle for our rights as workers on the home front involves the slightest slackening up in our efforts to produce war materials," Mr. Mosher said.

". . . We need not slacken our efforts to build our organizations; we shall not refrain from criticism of any Government policy which is unjustifiable; we shall meet the opposition of employers with all the strength we can muster, but we should not, in my opinion, endanger the war effort in spite of the hostile attitude of employers or the inadequacy of the Government's labor policy."

Mr. Mosher said he believed the great majority of Canadian workers shared in his views, and believed with him that only by obtaining the support of public opinion would the labor movement in Canada ever attain its proper position in the economic and political structure. He added that to some extent at least the attitude of Government and employers toward organized labor was due to apprehension regarding the policies of labor unions, and "certain newspapers" were constantly trying to arouse public suspicion by their attacks on labor and thus place undue emphasis on labor disputes.

Public Support Needed

"We must endeavor to demonstrate to the people of Canada that they may properly give full support to the aims and aspirations of the workers and thus help to alter the attitude of the Government and employers toward labor organization," Mr. Mosher said.

If it were not for the war, labor "might and should" insist that unions be recognized and that wages and working conditions be improved. Use of the strike weapon in such circumstances would be "wholly warranted, as it would penalize the unfair employer without seriously affecting the national well-being.

"If we show that we have the broadmindedness, the fortitude, the courage, the loyalty to place the national interests above every other consideration; if we show that we are willing to sacrifice even our legitimate rights for the cause of democracy and freedom, we shall be in a position to insist upon receiving, after victory has been won, everything that we may reasonably demand, and upon having full opportunity to play our part in the reconstruction of the social order along lines which will provide economic security and happiness for everyone."

Camp Callen Reports First Army Releases

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Sept. 10 (AP)—Fifty Camp Callan selectees were transferred to the Army Reserve in what officers termed the first releases in the Nation under the recently-amended draft legislation.

The measure permits release of men over 28 years of age and of men whose continued service in the Army would result in hardship.

The first group of 25 will be paid off at 2 p. m. today. The second group of 25 at the same time tomorrow, and others will depart from Callan at the rate of 25 a day until the Camp's quota of 930 is reached.

The men will remain subject to Presidential call for 10 years, or until they reach the age of 45.

The 25 who will leave tomorrow entered the Army in June. They will receive mileage to their homes.

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Japan Tones Down Press; Prelude to Accord With U. S.?

TOKYO, Sept. 10 (AP)—A general slackening of newspaper clamor against American foreign policy moves was noted today concurrently with the disclosure that U. S. Ambassador Joseph C. Grew has conferred with Japanese Foreign Minister Teijiro Toyoda about 12 times within a week.

As Japanese concern over the Russian-German war became more noticeable, the press criticism of the United States subsided from a shout to a murmur.

The main theme was that Germany's war in Russia would be a long one, in contrast with previous optimism expressed by the papers at the start of the conflict.

The subject of Ambassador Grew's frequent talks with Foreign Minister Toyoda was not disclosed, but they occurred while the first American tankers carrying oil to Soviet Russia were passing near Japanese waters and while Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye was reported considering proclamation of a safety zone around the Japanese islands.

Another possibly significant sidelight on Japanese-American relations was the evident lack of U. S. Embassy moves toward removal of Americans from Japan, such as the British Embassy has arranged for its nationals.

The Japanese Privy Council heard a review of the European situation by War Minister Eiki Tojo at a two-hour conference today, and then was received in audience by the Emperor.

Reich Holds Key

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Sept. 10—Japan's current approaches to the United States spring largely from two opposed factors, both centering on Japan's Axis partner, the German Reich:

1. Suspicion of German intentions in the Far East, now coming into the open as Japan realizes that Nazi warplanes might some day be stationed at Vladivostok within 600 miles of Tokyo.

2. Doubt regarding the outcome of Germany's war against Soviet Russia.

Japanese leaders grappling with a tremendously complicated foreign situation know that Japan is preparing to wage a war which might make that country master of Asia, or reduce Japan to a third-class power for generations to come.

Uncertain of Foe

Tokyo's visible hesitations arise from uncertainty over who the opponent will finally be and where the fight will be waged—whether in the bitter cold of Siberia or in steaming equatorial jungles.

What gives Japan pause in the German-Soviet war is that by moving too soon, Tokyo might pick the wrong opponent and the wrong time. If, on the other hand, the cards fall as Japanese militarists hope, they believe they may get the richest prizes without a struggle, or at worst with only a minor war which Japan, they feel, can win handily.

The key to Japan's scheme of domination over Asia (Japan calls it the Co-Prosperity Sphere in Greater East Asia) are the Netherlands East Indies. But guarding the N. E. I. is the British base of Singapore and flanking Singapore is Thailand. If Japanese moved now to take the N. E. I. they know they would find themselves in a war with the Netherlands and the British Empire, and very probably with the United States. But, Tokyo reasons, if Germany destroys Russia and Britain and the United States must center every attention on the Atlantic, Japan may be able to move into the N. E. I. without Britain and America going to war against it.

At the same time, though, a complete Russian collapse would leave the Siberian Maritime Provinces open to Japanese attack, and while Siberia has far less value than the fabulously wealthy East Indies it is a bulwark against some future attack on the nearby Japanese mainland.

Partners Suspicious

One of the most striking things about the German attack against Russia to Britons and Americans in the Far East was the ill-concealed Japanese worry over the possibility that German troops might before long be stationed in Vladivostok. To those who have watched German-Japanese relations for the last few years there has never been any doubt over the fact that neither nation, despite the hours of laudatory speeches, the miles of parades and the reams of publicity, has ever had anything but suspicion of the other. On top of that is a German contempt for Japan that is hardly disguised. Both have profited by the Tri-Partite Pact in some degree but neither has done anything for the other out of respect or friendship and each would abandon the other in a moment for personal profit.

When Japan, therefore, expressed immediate concern over the possibility that Nazi troops might some day be stationed with bombing planes less than 600 miles from Tokyo, it reflected a feeling that heretofore had been undercover but which has none the less weighed on the Japanese.

The very fact that Vladivostok is less than 600 miles from Tokyo, however, has served to cool some intemperate leaders in Tokyo who have long urged a Japanese attack on Siberia. Twice already the Japanese Army in recent years has fought Soviet troops on the Siberian-Manchurian plains—once at Changkufeng in 1938 and again at Nomonhan in 1939. On both occasions the Russians gave the Japanese more than they received.

It would, therefore, be sticking the Japanese head into the Russian bear's mouth to seek to tear off strategic Siberia while the bear was able and willing to slash back with both paws. It would be doubly dangerous to do so, as Japan realizes, while Germany is unable to win an out-and-out decision in European Russia and while the United States and Britain, waiting on Japan's southern flank, feel no need to adopt weak measures or a policy of appeasement.

Russian Revolt Wanted

What Japan would probably like to see would be a Russia, battered by the German Army, blaze with revolt. Then they want Russian Siberia to break its ties with the home Government and declare an independence which would open the way for Japanese "co-operation" followed by ultimate domination. Britain and America, meanwhile, will be so concerned by a Germany turning all its strength westward again that they would be unable to make any effective move to check Japanese moves in the South Seas.

If Japan were sure that would happen in the near future Tokyo could afford to wait. But Japan has been engaged in a China war for four years that has sapped its strength. Japanese supplies of vital oil and other necessities are insufficient to allow of marking time indefinitely. American, British and Dutch economic reprisals make it difficult for Japan to replenish the supplies that only those nations can sell. As each day goes by the Anglo-Saxon defenses in the Far East grow increasingly stronger and, in comparison, Japan grows increasingly weaker.

Until the future is clearer, therefore, Japan has the choice of gambling on a successful raid north or south with the necessity of fighting a war that may be avoided altogether in the future, or at least to fight it on more favorable terms.

If the future continues to remain vague and hazy Japan will have the choice, then, at some distant date of either giving up its dream of Asiatic Empire at least temporarily or of fighting for it on terms that daily make the adverse odds longer.

But if Japan sees the way clear it may have the golden opportunity of moving on any hapless country—Russia or the Netherlands East Indies—which offers the greatest spoils at the least risk. Ultimately Japan aims at that domination of all the Orient that Japanese rulers have dreamed about from time to time for almost 500 years.

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Zones of Iran Occupation

By a Staff Artist

Areas Agreed Upon in Armistice

Indication given of zones allocated to the British and Russians, and the Trans-Iranian Railroad by which supplies may be forwarded from the Persian Gulf to the armies of the Soviet Union.

Iranians Bow to Allied Terms; Axis Diplomats Told to Leave

TEHERAN, Iran, Sept. 10 (AP)—The Iranian Parliament acceded in full yesterday to the demands of victorious Britain and Russia after hearing Premier Ali Furanghi express "the grief of our people over the events that have befallen us."

Foreign Minister Ali Soheily spent an hour reading the entire file of diplomatic exchanges among Iran, Britain, and Russia.

When he had finished, the bare quorum present, 136 members, stood sober-faced in the old rococo plaster Parliament Hall to give their Government a vote of confidence.

By this act they agreed to large occupation zones in the southwest and north, transit facilities between the two zones, surrender of Axis nationals, and expulsion of German, Italian, Hungarian and Rumanian legations here.

Allocation of Zones

The British occupation zone in the southwest is about 400 by 100 miles embracing the ports and oil fields.

The Russian zone covers the northern portion of the country from a few miles north of Teheran.

Iran retains control of the middle zone but Allied transport privileges insure a supply route from the Persian Gulf to Russia.

Britain agreed to continue paying royalties for oil rights, and Russia is to pay for Caspian Sea fishery concessions. Iran also agreed to revival of the Russian-Iranian Oil Company for further oil explorations around Khoorian, near Samnan. The region was explored without result about 15 years ago.

Iran still seeks to persuade Britain and Russia to reduce the zones of occupation, but the Foreign Minister told Parliament that there was no choice but to accept the terms.

The documents disclosed firm Russian rejections of the Iranian attempts to modify the terms and the conciliatory British replies to the same requests.

The British agreed to consider compensation for Iranian loss of life and property, while the Russians said any such loss was due to Iranian resistance.

Allied Terms Stiffened

Asked to restrict contact between military forces and the civilian population, the British agreed but the Russians refused.

Asked to move their troops back from Kermanshah and Khurramabad, the British refused, but offered to give local Iranian authorities the widest powers of administration. The Russians simply declined to consider similar requests in their zone.

The Foreign Minister's reading disclosed that the first Allied terms presented on Aug. 30 provided for continuance of the German Legation and some German technicians here. On Sept. 6, he said, the Allies demanded closure of the German, Italian, Rumanian, and Hungarian Legations and surrender of Axis nationals on the ground that they were disseminating propaganda. Bulgaria was not included in this list, he said, at Russia's special request.

On Sept. 8 the Axis diplomats were notified to start packing, and the Iranian police confiscated firearms owned by Axis nationals. All persons not covered by diplomatic immunity will be turned over to Russia and Britain within a week, it was said.

Meanwhile a British Commercial source at Meshed, on an important route to India, said the Russians had seized six Germans and two Iranian police officials and taken them to Russia.

Cessation of Trade With Japan Of Little Effect Upon Defense

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—Complete cessation of trade with Japan, the Tariff Commission reported yesterday, will not cause any "appreciable" interference with the national defense program.

A full stoppage of imports, the Commission added, would have only slight effect on United States economy as a whole and would have no effect on the national health.

These were the major conclusions of an exhaustive study of this country's trade relations with Japan, which virtually ceased after President Roosevelt froze Japanese credits in the United States on July 26.

The study was based on figures through May. It covered 59 import classifications, including around 90 per cent of the total value of purchases from Japan, which amounted to $52,461,000 during the first five months of this year, a drop of $4,979,000 from the corresponding 1940 period.

Reverses and Benefits

Among the other conclusions were these:

1. Certain domestic industries which have been using Japanese imports, particularly the full-fashioned hosiery industry, would be adversely affected, but certain others which produce competitive articles, such as fish canneries and electric lamp manufacturers would be benefited.

2. "The public interest might require that the Federal Government take measures both to facilitate readjustments in the few industries which would be most seriously affected, and to prevent any unwarranted increase of prices . . ."

3. Present users of silk hosiery would be the principal consumer interests affected.

4. Consumers of such semi-luxury Japanese products as crab meat, sword fish, and mink furs, constitute only a small fraction of the population and are regarded as able to purchase substitutes "without appreciable hardship."

5. Consumers of low-priced Japanese made articles, such as cotton manufacturers, hat bodies, slide fasteners, chinaware and electric lamps, would generally be obliged either to curtail consumption or buy higher priced substitutes, but in some instances would be benefited by superior quality.

Stoppage of silk imports, which account for about two thirds of the total value of purchases from Japan, would "create much the greater part of the difficulties" in a complete cessation of trade, the Commission said.

Silk Substitutes Available

It pointed out, however, that domestic warehouse stocks of silk were sufficient for making about 500,000 parachutes, and that substitutes, notably nylon, were available. The only other silk material of military importance is silk waste, of which China has been the chief supplier since 1937, the Commission said.

Troops Know What to Do; Drill Now to Old One-Two

CAMP CALLAN, Calif., Sept. 10 (AP)—That gadget that used to stand atop the piano during practice hours and lick out the one-two, one-two rhythm now is teaching Uncle Sam's rookies how to drill.

Having no music to guide the maneuvers, Lieut.-Col. Manly B. Gibson hit upon the idea of hooking up an electric metronome to the battalion public address system.

Now, he says, all the troops keep perfect time.

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Britain Backs Churchill Plea For All-Out Support of Russia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 10 — Britain quickly has detected the challenge to great production efforts contained in Prime Minister Winston Churchill's latest war review—the most optimistic statement yet made by the Prime Minister on the prospects of Allied victory.

The end of the war is not yet in sight, the Prime Minister told Commons. But crowded benches of members saw in the abounding and unusual cheerfulness, which frequently broke through the grim story of the struggle, Mr. Churchill's confidence that the Allies will not be the losers.

How soon they win was seen as depending on how speedily the Allied fighting forces, especially the Russians, can be given weapons.

So as the tide of war is seen turning definitely in favor of the Allies, the call goes up in Britain: "Russia First."

The loud cheers in Commons which greeted Mr. Churchill's assurances that all-out aid must be given the Soviet are echoed unanimously in the press. All aid for Russia, even at British expense, is demanded not because of sentiment but through hard reasoning as to the growing potentialities of Russian resistance.

House Criticism Ebbs

The immense task of supplying the huge Soviet armies can only be achieved, it is recognized, by still greater efforts of factory workers. Another spurt like that after Dunkirk is called for.

The crowded House was on its toes ready to charge the Government with inadequacy and tardiness in its policy of aiding Russia. But Mr. Churchill's speech forestalled this by showing Government determination to send all-out aid to its new ally in the East.

Only the Government's methods of achieving its purpose remain under fire so long as the delay continues in the journey to Moscow of the Anglo-American missions.

A spurt in British factory output is confidently expected here as the Nation becomes increasingly awake to the significance of the valiant and successful Russian stand against the Nazis.

Enthusiasm for the Soviet cause is growing as trusted British observers on the spot like Vernon Bartlett, well-known journalist and Member of Parliament, and Col. Guy Symonds, British fire expert, send home first-hand accounts of the bravery and efficiency of the Russians.

A corresponding enthusiasm in the United States is looked for here since it is hoped that the other side of the Atlantic also will recognize the new and timely route to victory via Germany's Eastern Front.

Invasion Opposed

The call for a British invasion of the continent to relieve the pressure on Russia has eased here somewhat. Government spokesmen already have been inclined to discourage such an idea.

Speaking from the opposition benches Sept. 9, Mr. Hastings Lees-Smith, Laborite, said: "Any land force sent into occupied territory obviously would have to be on the defensive and subject to German hammering for an indefinite period of time. We don't want that kind of stagnation."

On the other hand, a suggestion is being discussed here that not only should war materials be sent to Russia via Iran but also a large and fully equipped British army to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Russians.

Russian tenacity has provided the opportunity to engage the enemy seriously in this new theater, says the News Chronicle. It continues: "A risk must be taken. Russia expects it. The enemy fears it. The British Nation calls for it."

The leading editorial in The Times of London draws attention to the fact that Mr. Churchill received the loudest cheers for promises to help the Soviet—as The Times calls it a token of the Commons' deep appreciation of Russia's war effort.

Times Weighs Factors

What are the prospects, The Times asks, of help being given on a scale worthy of the British Empire?

It points to limiting factors—immense distances between the West and East, transport problems, and the possibility that the Germans might switch their forces from the East to the West. When full allowance has been made for all these factors, many possibilities remain, The Times concludes.

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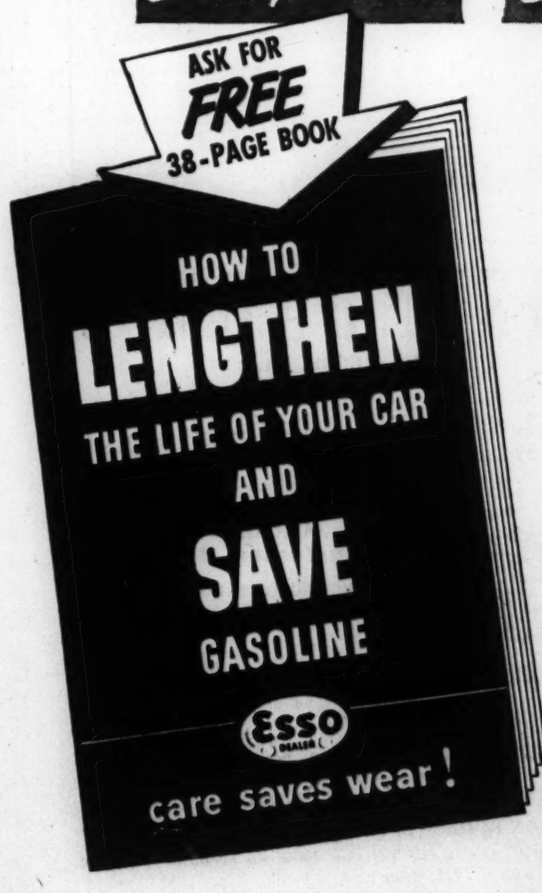

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War Game Preliminaries Over, Armies Ready for Main 'Clash'

WITH ARMIES IN LOUISIANA, Sept. 10 (AP)—Their month of "warming up" maneuvers ended, the approximately 500,000 men of the Second and Third Armies prepared today to move into position for the start of the General Headquarters war games beginning Sunday.

For two weeks the 150,000 troops of Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear's Second Army will match military might with that of Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger's Third Army of 350,000 men in warfare involving every branch of the Army.

Meanwhile, the half million troops were given a mid-week holiday from the rigors of preliminary maneuvers which saw the Second Army drive down from Arkansas in simulated warfare and the Third Army engaged in intra-corps war games.

The only unit of the Second Army still on the move was the Second Cavalry from Fort Riley, Kas. Maj. Gen. John Milliken moved his highly mechanized organization of 12,000 men, 6,000 horses and hundreds of armored vehicles from the Monroe area to a bivouac somewhere south of Shreveport.

The First Armored Division from Fort Knox, Ky., and the Second Armored Division from Fort Benning, Ga., will unite tomorrow as the First Armored Corps, only complete such organization of tanks getting battle practice in the Nation's fighting forces. The First had been practicing with the Second Army while the Second has been operating with Third Army troops.

Exact location of the various divisions of the two armies was a military secret, and press headquarters requested all newspapers covering the war games and all local newspapers in the maneuver area not to disclose the position of the troops.

Reviews Command

FORT KNOX, Ky., Sept. 10 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Jack W. Heard yesterday reviewed the first formation of his new command, the Fifth Armored Division, formed just nine days ago.

At present the Division is composed of 360 officers and 2,121 enlisted men.

The personnel of the Division has been drawn thus far from the Third Division at Camp Polk, La., and the Fourth, Pine Camp, N. Y., an additional 1,000 men are due here this week end, and plans are to activate the Division by Oct. 1, when it is expected to have a strength of 7,000. Its home post has not yet been selected.

The normal strength of an armored division is about 12,700 officers and men, and equipment includes tanks, trucks and scout cars.

New Sight Success

FORT BRAGG, N. C., Sept. 10 (AP)—Successful adaptation of anti-aircraft guns for use against tanks and other ground targets by means of an inexpensive, improvised sight was announced at Fort Bragg yesterday.

Capt. William Workman, public relations officer of the 34th Antiaircraft Brigade, Coast Artillery, said good results had been obtained in low-trajectory fire with normally high-angle 3-inch guns both here and at the Windy Hill, S. C., firing range.

The sight, he explained, is made of sections of gas pipe, mirrors, adhesive tape, knive blades and cross hairs. The total cost of such an instrument is only a few dollars, he said.

In Alaskan Post

Wide World

William N. Updegraff

Commander, who goes from the Pearl Harbor Air Station, Hawaii, to command the Dutch Harbor defenses now being constructed at Dutch Harbor, Aleutian Islands. The whole system of defenses in the Pacific is being pushed as far as possible ahead of schedule.

San Diego Has School Crisis

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Sept. 10 (AP)—A defense-bred emergency will enable San Diego to experiment in progressive education.

An influx of workers to build the area's vast military and naval establishments and expansion of the armed forces stationed in this locality have increased the City's prospective school enrollment by an estimated 10,000.

No regular facilities are available to handle these additional students.

Children of families tenanting the $9,000,000 Linda Vista Defense Housing Project will receive schooling in 80 of the one and two-bedroom units. The original enrollment of 700 is expected to increase by 125 a week as more of the Linda Vista homes are completed and occupied.

Because of the small size of the bedroom-classrooms, each class will be limited to two or three pupils.

This will permit a division of the children according to their intelligence, with those requiring special attention being placed in one group and those more apt in their studies being allowed to advance as fast as possible. A closer contact between teacher and pupil also will be possible.

An estimated 2,400 children living in the two naval housing projects at the Destroyer Base and Navy Training Station will go to school in shifts. Full courses will be conducted both morning and afternoon.

The fall term begins Sept. 15.

Poughkeepsie Aids New York 'Evacuees'

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 10 (AP)—More than 2,000 "refugees," victims of an "all-out bombing" of New York City, streamed northward into Dutchess County last night to receive food, shelter and first aid.

Simulating wartime disaster, the "evacuees" cluttered all parkways and other roads leading from the metropolis. Immediately word of their plight became known here, approximately 600 volunteer workers moved out of Poughkeepsie to meet them.

"The "victims" were given first aid if needed, food and assigned to shelters for the night. The Red Cross, American Legion and special police organizations assisted in the work which found many warlike problems popping up at every station.

Hurley Charges U. S. Violates Neutralty Act

SANTA FE, N. M., Sept. 10 (AP)—Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War in President Hoover's Cabinet, says the United States' neutrality law is similar to the prohibition law "except that the prohibition laws were violated by individuals and the neutrality law is being violated by the Government."

"If we are going into this war, we should not back into it. We shoud go into it face forward, in keeping with the character of our Nation," he said.

Argentina To Question Wiedemann

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 10 (AP)—An Argentine Congress Committee investigating subversive activities decided today to summon Cpat. Fritz Wiedemann, former German Consul General in San Francisco, for questioning when he reaches Buenos Aires from Rio de Janeiro.

Committee members said their intention was "to clear up some questions" with which he was familiar from his position in the Nazi Party.

Captain Wiedemann was expected to arrive here today en route from Berlin to Chile, whence he was expected to proceed to the Far East on a new assignment.

The decision of the Committee to summon the German for questioning was announced after the Committee Chairman, Deputy Raul Damonte Taborda, and the Committee Secretary, Juan Solari, had called on Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu.

Ruiz Guinazu previously had been criticized by the Committee for allegedly permitting Gottfried Sandstede, who was Press Attaché in the German Embassy in Buenos Aires, to leave the country when the Committee was seeking him.

The Argentine Department of Mails and Telegraphs announced it had discovered and destroyed two secret radio transmitting stations which had been sending messages in German. The stations were in sparsely settled Southern Argentina near the Chilean Border.

Nazis Snub Costa Rica

BERLIN, Sept. 10 (AP)—The German Government turned its back today on Costa Rica's plea to be allowed to retain consuls in Nazi-occupied territory.

Declaring that Costa Rica's failure to comply with a German request for removal of the consuls was based on arguments "irrelevant to international practice," an official statement issued last night said:

"The Reich's Governmenpt has advised Costa Rican consuls in territories belonging in the war zone that their official activity is inadmissible. It further is left to their discretion to surrender their archives to the Consul-General of Costa Rica in Hamburg."

[Costa Rican Foreign Office officials said last night an "energetic protest" would be made if the consulates were closed.]

Nazis Lack Visas

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—Lacking American passport visas, three Nazi consular officials and their families, ousted from Cuba, were confined today to the Spanish liner Marques de Comillas.

Immigration officials said that they had no instructions other than to keep the Germans on board the ship, which arrived at Brooklyn last night and is scheduled to sail for Bilbao, Spain, on Friday.

The Nazis, returning home under a Cuban order closing their offices, were Clemens Landmann, Walter Koehler, and Anton Heisinger.

Consul Awaits Wife

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 10 (AP)—Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, German consular official, will remain in Rio de Janeiro two or three more weeks, he said today, awaiting arrival of his wife from Berlin. She is traveling by boat via Lisbon.

Asked whether he was en route to a new assignment in China via Santiago, Chile, Captain Wiedemann replied: "Don't you think that is a good idea—is there any other way?"

Chile Not Informed

SANTIAGO, Chile, Set. 10 (AP)—Officials of the Chilean Foreign Ministry said last night they had not been informed officially of the reported plan of Capt. Fritz Wiedemann to visit Chile, and the German Embassy professed ignorance of such a trip.

The Christian Science Monitor's Guide to Current Movies

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for

(M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly, on Wednesdays.

ACCENT ON LOVE—Mixture of comedy and drama about the son-in-law of a tenement-house owner, who joins a WPA crew.—M, Y.

ADAM HAD FOUR SONS—Twenty-five years creep across screen as fortunes of the Stoddard family rise and fall. Occasional suggestiveness does not help labored story.—M.

ADVENTURE IN WASHINGTON — Story of Senate page boys, with a Senator and a girl reporter helping a hard-boiled youngster.—M, Y.

A GIRL, A GUY, AND A GOB—Farcical comedy with ingenious gags. Light but entertaining.—M, Y.

ALOMA OF THE SOUTH SEAS—Roughhouse romance with Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall slapping and pushing each other to prove their affection.—M, Y.

ALWAYS A BRIDE—Comedy about a girl who prefers a glib suitor to a more substantial one.—M, Y.

ANDY HARDY'S PRIVATE SECRETARY—Andy graduated from Carvel High, with typical complications.—M, Y.

ANGELS OVER BROADWAY—Sordid tale of Broadway characters—M.

ARISE, MY LOVE—There is entertainment in this yarn of an aviator and a newspaperwoman in wartime Europe, but story interest has its ups and downs.—M.

ARIZONA — Elaborate Western with romance and gun play.—M, Y.

A VERY YOUNG LADY—Interesting mainly as Jane Withers' debut in more mature roles.—M, Y.

BAD MEN OF MISSOURI—The Younger Brothers, bandits, brought to the screen in Robin Hood guise.—M, Y.

BAKER'S WIFE—Satirical French comedy with touches of innuendo. Skillfully acted.—M.

BIG STORE—The Marx Brothers up to new antics, with a department store as a background. There are dull passages, but the concluding chase is in their best tradition.—M, Y, C.

BILLY THE KID—Fictionalized account of the title character, setting forth his semi-convgrsion to law and order. Technicolor more satisfying than the story.—M, Y.

BITTER SWEET—M-G-M's effort to improve on Noel Coward shows that Technicolor and bulk are no substitutes for grace and poignance.—M, Y.

BLACKOUT—Spy melodrama with superior production.—M, Y.

BLOOD AND SAND—Two-hour Technicolor spectacle of bull fighting.—M.

BLOSSOMS IN THE DUST—Tender film, dealing with the dauntless efforts of Edna Gladney to assure decent treatment to foundlings.—M, Y.

BOOM TOWN—Violence masquerades as realism in a rough and tumble tale about workers in the oil fields.—M.

BRIDE CAME C. O. D. — Slapstick comedy with some very funny episodes, some long arid stretches, some indelicacies, and some innuendo.—M

BRIDE WORE CRUTCHES — Newspaper story told with an eye to humor and excitement. Familiar figure of reporter achieving chance success by involvement with a gang of robbers whom he helps round up. Title is from scene at end, where reporter's girl friend wears crutches while recovering from stray bullet wounds.—M, Y.

BRIGHAM YOUNG—FRONTIERSMAN—Long and pedestrian account of the migration of the Mormons.—M, Y.

BUCK PRIVATES—Slapstick farce in a training camp, amusing to those who like Abbott and Costello.—M, Y.

CAPTAIN CAUTION — Romantic and lusty yarn of the War of 1812. More vigor than finesse.—M, Y.

CAUGHT IN THE DRAFT—Farcical comedy about a movie star who finds himself in the army.—M, Y.

CHAD HANNA — Good Technicolor photography of early circus days in a less satisfactory story.—M, Y.

CHARLEY'S AUNT — Bewigged and skirted, Jack Benny has his way with the elderly farce.—M, Y.

CHEERS FOR MISS BISHOP—Romance becomes one of the three R's in a sentimal, well-acted story about a frontier college teacher.—M, Y.

CHRISTMAS IN JULY—Waggish story about a boy, a girl, and a $25,000 contest, skillfully told.—M, Y.

CITIZEN KANE—Orson Welles as author, producer, director and star of a pictorial biography of a fabulous newspaper proprietor. More narration than drama.—M, Y.

CITY FOR CONQUEST—Shows the fall as well as the rise of a prize fighter, but in other respects is the customary battle-scarred yarn.—M.

COME LIVE WITH ME—Some delightful moments relieve comedy about a marriage of convenience.—M.

COMRADE X—Hilarious mock tank maneuvers climax an American correspondent's efforts to get a girl street car conductor out of Russia.—M.

DANCE HALL—Speedy and essentially vulgar melodrama of a girl singer and a dance hall manager.—M.

DANCING ON A DIME—Musical success story in which unemployed actors put on their own show.—M, Y

DEAD MEN TELL—Another in the Charlie Chan detective series.—M, Y.

DEVIL AND MISS JONES—Amusing comedy with glances at labor problems.—M, Y.

DIAMOND FRONTIER—Melodrama of the diamond fields.—M, Y.

DIVE BOMBER — Handsome Technicolor filming of the technical side of naval flying, with emphasis on the medical care of the pilots.—M, Y.

DOUBLE DATE—Pair of youngsters intervene in the affairs of their elders.—M, Y.

DOWN ARGENTINE WAY—Technicolor musical against South American background.—M, Y.

DRESSED TO KILL—Murder mystery melodrama in the series about Michael Shayne.—M, Y.

DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE—Foolish, vulgar, and blasphemous adaptation of Stevenson's story.—M, Y.

DULCY—Free adaptation of the sophisticated comedy.—M, Y.

EAST OF THE RIVER—Gangster melodrama with reform angle.—M, Y.

ELLERY QUEEN AND THE PERFECT CRIME — Conventional detective thriller.—M, Y.

ESCAPE—Hair-raising story of a flight from Germany.—M, Y.

ESCAPE TO GLORY—Sea melodrama with submarine attack.—M, Y.

FATHER TAKES A WIFE—Hilarious farce, skillfully done, about a father who seeks his son's approval of a new marriage.—M, Y.

FLIGHT COMMAND — Naval aviation film, exciting for flight shots, but plot strictly juvenile.—M, Y.

FORCED LANDING — Humorously melodramatic story of flying and revolt in an unidentified country where fur and romance seem to be the chief interest.—M, Y.

FOOTSTEPS IN THE DARK—Farce-mystery melodrama.—M, Y.

FOR BEAUTY'S SAKE—Routine mixture of comedy and melodrama about young astronomer who becomes involved with blackmail ring.—M.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT — Top-notch thriller about an American reporter abroad.—M, Y.

FREE AND EASY—Adaptation of the play, "The Truth Game," in which two young people set out to marry for money and end by marrying—each other—for love.—M, Y.

GLAMOUR FOR SALE—Night club and gangster melodrama.—M.

GET-AWAY — Gangster melodrama, with FBI agent posing as criminal to discover the outlaws.—M.

GO WEST—Marx Brothers poking fun at Westerns. Mainly for those who can't miss a Marx film.—M, Y.

GREAT AMERICAN BROADCAST—Fictional account of radio's rise with an expansive and funny performance by that great American Oakie, Jack.—M, Y.

GREAT DICTATOR—Charles Chaplin in a satire on totalitarianism. Much of it is brilliantly done, but there are changes in mood which tend to be confusing.—M, Y.

GREAT PROFILE—John Barrymore in a burlesque of his own adventures on the road.—M.

HAUNTED HONEYMOON — Cinema version of Dorothy Sayers' mystery story—M, Y.

HERE COMES MR. JORDAN—Film fabrication of sheerest fantasy coaxed into a kind of validity by its emotional values. Story of a revenant, but with a difference.—M, Y.

HERE COMES THE NAVY—Reissue of a rough and tumble 1934 film.—M, Y.

HIGH SIERRA—Good mountain photography but a gangster film.—M.

HIRED WIFE—Wisecracking comedy about a secretary who marries her employer.—M, Y.

HIT PARADE OF 1941—Movie musical with radio and television to tie together the songs and dances.—M, Y.

HOLD THAT GHOST—Abbott and Costello in a slapstick version of mystery-drama.—M.

HONEYMOON FOR THREE—Farce in triangle terms about a popular novelist on a lecture tour.—M.

HOWARDS OF VIRGINIA—Historical fiction of Revolutionary War days, somewhat too long drawn out, but ably acted.—M, Y.

HUDSON'S BAY—Paul Muni in an alert and wiry performance as the Canadian pioneer and trapper, Pierre Esprit Radisson.—M, Y.

I'LL WAIT FOR YOU—Criminal reforms under influence of pretty girl on farm where he takes refuge.—M, Y.

I'M STILL ALIVE—Film about Hollywood stunt men.—M, Y.

INVISIBLE WOMAN—Farce comedy ringing in a few changes on trick photography.—M, Y.

IN THE NAVY—Abbott and Costello in the type of horseplay which has won them wide popularity.—M, Y.

IT'S IN THE AIR—English importation starring George Formby. Relies perhaps too heavily on trick photography.—M, Y, C.

I WANTED WINGS—Training of army pilots; handsome photography.—M, Y

JENNIE—Adaptation of Jane Eberle's short story about a domestic Fuhrer who dominates his family until he is brought to reason by a girl who marries one of his sons.—M, Y, C.

KISS THE BOYS GOODBYE—Semi-musical, semi-romantic, semi-extravaganza version of Clare Boothe's play about a Southern girl aspiring to Broadway fame.—M.

KIT CARSON—Western, with considerable brutality.—M, Y.

KITTY FOYLE—Ginger Rogers giving a notable performance in a modified version of the novel.—M, Y.

KNUTE ROCKNE—ALL AMERICAN—Biographical film of the Notre Dame football coach with some scenes on the playing field.—M, Y.

LADY EVE—Sophisticated farce comedy.—M.

LADY FROM CHEYENNE—Agreeable entertainment about a schoolmarm who upsets calculations of a politician and brings woman suffrage to Wyoming.—M, Y.

LADY IN QUESTION—Girl acquitted of murder complicates life of good Samaritan.—M, Y.

LADY WITH RED HAIR—Fictionized biography which makes Mrs. Leslie Carter a tiresome character.—M, Y.

LETTER—New movie version of Somerset Maugham's play, with Bette Davis in the unpleasant role of Leslie Crosbie, saved from being merely sensational by point of view, construction of story, and study of motive and background.—M.

LET'S MAKE MUSIC—Heart-warming story of a schoolteacher.—M, Y.

LIFE BEGINS FOR ANDY HARDY—Latest chapter in the adventures of this popular juvenile hero. Siren sequences may be regarded by some as a little sophisticated for a film designed presumably for family entertainment.—M, Y.

LIFE WITH HENRY—New comic saga of the difficulties of Henry Aldrich's career.—M, Y, C.

LITTLE BIT OF HEAVEN, A—New comedy with Gloria Jean.—M, Y, C.

LITTLE FOXES—Faithful transcription to the screen of Lillian Hellman's study of an unpleasant family, most of whom hesitate at nothing to satisfy their greed; one or two of the group, however, have more wholesome characters.—M.

LITTLE NELLIE KELLY—Judy Garland in an unimportant film.—M, Y.

LONE WOLF KEEPS A DATE—Melodrama of a reformed crook.—M, Y.

LOVE THY NEIGHBOR—Jack Benny and Fred Allen "feud" in their first co-starring vehicle, but they have been funnier at it on the radio.—M, Y.

MAN HUNT—Melodrama about English sportsman captured at Berchtesgaden, his escape and pursuit.—M.

MANPOWER — Story along familiar lines about men who lead rough, hazardous lives and find relaxation in free-and-easy night clubs.—M.

MAISIE WAS A LADY—Further adventures of a tough young woman with a tender heart.—M, Y.

MAJOR BARBARA—Skillful adaptation of Shaw's play, excellently acted. Even better than the play is the foreword by the author, speaking from his home in England, directly in the line of German bombers.—M, Y.

MEET JOHN DOE—Excellent direction by Frank Capra of a photoplay based on the theme that "the meek can only inherit the earth when John Does start loving their neighbors."—M, Y.

MEN OF BOYS TOWN—Second film about the town for homeless boys established by the Rev. Edward J. Flanagan, Roman Catholic priest.—M

MESSAGE FROM REUTERS—Romantic account of the career of the man who founded the famous news agency.—M, Y, C.

MILLION DOLLAR BABY — Artificial film comedy about a salesgirl who receives a sudden million dollars and deserts her fortune to marry a bumptious jazz musician.—M, Y.

MODEL WIFE—Employed in a department store which bans working wives, a young couple seek to keep their marriage secret, much to the husband's discomfiture.—M, Y.

MOON OVER MIAMI—Musical film with handsome Technicolor photography, but with less pleasing story about two girls in search of a millionaire husband.—M, Y.

MOZART—Sketchy account of the composer's career. Mainly for the music.—M, Y.

MR. AND MRS. SMITH—Sophisticated comedy of marriage that tends to become boring in spite of Alfred Hitchcock's skill as a director.—M.

MY LIFE WITH CAROLINE—Fragile, artificial comedy, skillfully directed and deftly acted.—M, Y.

NICE GIRL?—Amusing comedy with Deanna Durbin as a small-town girl who thinks she is in love with an amiable young research man, runs away and returns to her home and the boy next door. Contains one scene Miss Durbin drinking.—M, Y.

© Columbia Pictures

Robert Montgomery and Evelyn Keyes
In "Here Comes Mr. Jordan."

NIGHT TRAIN—English thriller of a struggle between British secret service men and the Nazis. One of the best.—M, Y.

NO, NO, NANETTE—From the musical comedy of the same name but now leaning too much on story and too little on song.—M, Y.

NO TIME FOR COMEDY — Deviating somewhat from the brilliant S. N. Behrman play, this remains the story of an actress who rescues her marriage by demonstrating to her husband that the woman interloper who pretends to "really understand" him is a fake.—M, Y.

NORTH WEST MOUNTED POLICE—Long and lavish Technicolor film of the Canadian Northwest, with melodramatic detail.—M, Y.

NURSE'S SECRET — Murder mystery melodrama. Central figures are a nurse assigned to the care of a dowager, and a police inspector detailed to solve the crime.—M, Y.

ONE CROWDED NIGHT—Melodrama with an auto camp in the West for setting.—M.

ONE NIGHT IN THE TROPICS—Unimportant but pleasantly frivolous tale.—M, Y.

OUT OF THE FOG—Derivation from the play, "The Gentle People." Not too successful a combination of sentiment, atmospheric artificialities, and grimly realistic details, but has some vivid acting.—M.

PASSAGE FROM HONG KONG — Melodrama about two Americans stranded in the Orient, who become involved in a series of murders.—M. democracy.—M.

PASTOR HALL—English-made film about Nazi Germany, containing brutal elements but also eloquent passages of faith in the ideals of democracy exemplified by a pastor who refuses to bow to the new regime.—M.

PENNY SERENADE—Film of merit seeking to show what a child may mean to a home.—M, Y.

PEOPLE VS. DR. KILDARE, THE—Melodrama in which young surgeon is sued by a patient.—M.

PHILADELPHIA STORY—George Cukor's dazzling film from Philip Barry's glib play about a young matron who, after some tentative exploration, returns to her husband, realizing that her own intolerance and lack of understanding helped to break up their marriage. Much drinking and flippant talk.—M.

PLAY GIRL—Minor comedy, with a plot of dubious ethics.—M.

POT O' GOLD—Breezy entertainment with radio background.—M, Y.

PUBLIC DEB NO. 1—Artificial comedy of an heiress.—M, Y.

RAGE IN HEAVEN—Clinical case history of a man who suffers from what the medical profession terms paranoia.—M.

REACHING FOR THE SUN—Tribulations of an outdoor man who loses himself in the labyrinth of industrial Detroit.—M.

RED ARMY ON THE MARCH—Two Russian documentaries. One recounts from the Russian point of view, with considerable repetition, the occupation of Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina. Better done is the other section, setting forth views of Russian troops and their training.—M, Y

RELUCTANT DRAGON—Informal tour with Robert Benchley of the Disney studios. Informative and has some amusing animated cartoons, but is not one of the major Disney full-length features.—M, Y, C.

ROAD SHOW—Adventures of fugitives from a sanitarium.—M, Y.

ROAD TO ZANZIBAR—Amusing successor to "The Road to Singapore." Besides an abundance of gags there is some broad burlesque.—M, Y.

ROOKIES ON PARADE—Unpretentious training camp comedy.—M, Y.

SAINT AT PALM SPRINGS—Another Simon Temptar yarn. Conventional melodrama.—M, Y.

SANTA FE TRAIL—Semi-historical film characterized by bloodshed and violence, ending with John Brown's last stand and execution. Sensation at the expense of accuracy.—M.

SARAJEVO—Interesting French film account of the romance of the Hapsburg pair whose assassination preceded the first World War. Elaborately produced and skillfully acted.—M, Y.

SCATTERGOOD BAINES — Clarence Budington Kelland's hero foils plotters from the city who seek to rob him and the townspeople.—M, Y.

SCATTERGOOD PULLS THE STRINGS—Scattergood Baines to the rescue again. Familiar pattern and standard quality.—M, Y, C.

SEA HAWK—Swashbuckling yarn of privateersmen of the Spanish Armada.—M, Y.

SEA WOLF—Melodrama from Jack London's story. There are brutalities, cruelties, and violence, but some of the acting is skillful.—M.

SECOND CHORUS—It seems rather a waste for Fred Astaire to spend his time seeming to play a trumpet instead of dancing. Post-graduate college high jinks.—M, Y.

SERGEANT YORK—One of the most impressive and moving stories to deal with war and patriotism is this biography of Alvin C. York, who started out in 1917 as a conscientious objector, became a war hero and still retained his convictions about the wrongness of war. Courageous, magnificently directed, written, and acted. Gary Cooper gives possibly his finest performance to date.—M, Y, C.

SCOTLAND YARD—Implausible melodrama about a bank robber.—M, Y.

SHE COULDN'T SAY NO—Farce about a lawyer and his secretary.—M, Y.

SHE KNEW ALL THE ANSWERS—Chorus girl falls in love with a playboy's sedate guardian. Dull and conventional.—M.

SHEPHERD OF THE HILLS—Handsome Technicolor version of Harold Bell Wright's story of the moonshiners of the Ozarks.—M, Y.

SO ENDS OUR NIGHT—From Remarque's novel, "Flotsam," recording tragedy of victims of Nazi persecution. Seems wrought more in anguish than in hatred.—M, Y.

SON OF MONTE CRISTO—Swashbuckling yarn covering familiar ground.—M, Y.

SONG OF THE ROAD—Sir Harry Lauder in his familiar manner. Slender but pleasant entertainment.—M, Y, C.

SOUTH OF SUEZ—Melodrama about diamond mining.—M, Y.

SPORTING BLOOD—Race track story, melodrama and romance.—M, Y.

SPRING PARADE—Agreeable romantic entertainment of the Vienna 1890's.—M, Y, C.

STRANGE ALIBI—Melodrama of a police detective who plays gangster to get evidence.—M, Y.

STRAWBERRY BLONDE — The charm lost in transcription indicated by the difference between the titles of the adaptation and the original play, "One Sunday Afternoon."—M, Y.

STREET OF MEMORIES—Romantic melodrama of a young man who lost his memory.—M, Y.

STRIKE UP THE BAND—An elaborate picture, with music and dancing, about high school boy with ambitions to be a drummer.—M, Y.

SUN VALLEY SERENADE—Sonja Henie on skis and skates in a story about a Norwegian refugee adopted by a dance band. Pleasant entertainment but too little skating.—M, Y, C.

SWEETHEART OF THE CAMPUS—Musical in which a stranded dance band enrolls in a college for advertising purposes.—M, Y.

TALL, DARK, AND HANDSOME—Story of a gangster, with elements burlesquing stage melodramas.—M, Y.

TEXAS RANGERS RIDE AGAIN—Western film about struggle of ranch owners to foil thieves.—M, Y.

THAT NIGHT IN RIO—Belongs to that Hollywood view of South America which causes proponents of Pan-Americanism to shudder. Extreme innuendo.—M.

THAT UNCERTAIN FEELING—Marital farce with a good deal of double entendre.—M.

THEY DARE NOT LOVE — Poorly written, ineptly directed, anti-Nazi melodrama.—M.

THIEF OF BAGDAD—Arabian Nights fantasy, with some terrifying scenes. Technicolor handsome, but story loosely woven.—M, Y, C.

THIRD FINGER, LEFT HAND—Farce about a girl who invents a husband as a means of keeping her job.—M, Y.

THEY MET IN BOMBAY—Variations on the theme of the two jewel thieves who fall in love. Absurdity and impossibility accumulate with every reel.—M.

THREE SONS O' GUNS—Farce about three spoiled boys who are made into men by the draft.—M, Y.

TIN PAN ALLEY—From Twentieth Century-Fox's nostalgic memory book, and well done, too.—M, Y.

TOBACCO ROAD—Deriving from the novel and play of the same name. Dialogue freed of profanity but film still a study of people whose lives are an appalling combination of degeneracy, poverty, immorality, and tragic dispossession.—M.

TOM, DICK, AND HARRY—Romance, comedy, satire, and fantasy in story of telephone girl engaged to three suitors at the same time. Very entertaining in parts, but champagne sequence unnecessary to development of plot.—M, Y.

TOO MANY GIRLS—George Abbott's filming of his musical comedy about a co-educational college.—M, Y.

TOPPER RETURNS—And this series takes a decided turn for the better. Spoof and spook combined in a story about a wraith assisting in the detection of a murderer.—M, Y.

TRIAL OF MARY DUGAN—A new screen version of the play.—M, Y.

UNDERGROUND—One of best pictures dramatizing fight within Germany against Nazism.—M, Y.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS — Comedy drama with potential character value and dramatic interest which have been only partially realized. Story about a girl who marries without telling her husband about her past. Considerable drinking.—M.

VICTORY — Well acted by Fredric March, Betty Field, and others, this film adaptation takes certain liberties with the Joseph Conrad original.—M.

VILLAIN STILL PURSUED HER—Burlesque of an old melodrama not always in good taste.—M, Y.

VIRGINIA—Story, not too deftly told, about a girl who returns to the South intending to sell her estate but decides to remain.—M, Y.

VOICE IN THE NIGHT—English melodrama of underground German freedom radio stations.—M, Y.

WASHINGTON MELODRAMA—Murder and blackmail in the lobbyist set. Washington is far more exciting than this.—M.

WESTERNER, THE — Study in sharp cinematic terms of two Texas frontiersmen.—M.

WESTERN UNION—First-rate action drama of the building of the East-West telegraph line.—M, Y.

WHEN LADIES MEET—New version of Rachel Crothers' play in a handsome, excellently acted, smoothly directed film provided with dialogue that is glib, brittle, occasionally serious, and more than occasionally nasty. Artificial and somewhat dated story turns on a triangular problem.—M.

WHERE DID YOU GET THAT GIRL?—A group of young people cause much trouble in the cause of starting a swing band.—M, Y.

WHISTLING IN THE DARK—Adaptation of the play of the same name, with the hero changed from a writer of detective stories into a radio sleuth. Good suspense, and wise-cracking humor.—M, Y.

WILD GEESE CALLING—Old-fashioned action melodrama against a background of the frontier in the nineties. Story is about a wanderer and the dance-hall hostess whom he marries without knowing about her past.—M.

WILD MAN OF BORNEO—Farce in the Frank Morganesque manner about a faker in a theatrical boarding house who tries to hoodwink his landlady and fellow lodgers for his daughter's sake.—M, Y.

WOMAN'S FACE — Melodrama about the effects on a woman's mentality of a changed appearance.—M.

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Acquisition of Axis Vessels Gives Argentina Needed Space

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — Acquisition of 16 Italian refugee merchantmen by Argentina for immediate use adds about 90,000 tons of badly needed shipping space to this country's trade fleet.

The ships represent a considerable relief for trade between the Rio de la Plata and North American ports. It is good news for Argentines, who are months behind in shipments to and from the United States.

Surprise is expressed that German diplomatic pressure was not brought on the junior member of the Berlin-Rome Axis to prevent the deal. It is obvious that Great Britain will gain by the additional tonnage, for, even if there is no equivalent release of bottoms for the trans-Atlantic lifeline, at least much of the Argentine material shipped to the United States will be a contribution to the defense program in aid of the Democracies.

The British Government has granted a Chilean request that five Danish ships seized in Chilean ports should be used to carry nitrate to the United States and continue in that trade. The Aguirre Government declared the ships of public utility and offered compensation to the Danish owners.

By waiving its belligerent rights in both cases, the British Government has shown Argentina and Chile that it appreciates the transport difficulties of neutral powers and is ready to accommodate them when possible. Being at war, the British could have refused to admit changes of flag of ships under enemy ownership or control during hostilities.

Coincident with the Italian agreement the Argentines received some more good shipping news. This was from Washington. The Maritime Commission, acting in the good neighbor spirit, allocated nine American freighters for the carriage of coal to South American Atlantic ports.

The nine ships, with a loading capacity of 60,000 tons, will also serve Brazil and Uruguay. On the return trip the ships will carry raw materials in accordance with North American defense and strategic requirements.

At the same time the Commission has allocated additional ships for South American west coast services. At least two Danish ships will be available for the nitrate trade, so that, with the five seized by the Chileans, the pampa stocks of nitrate will gradually be exported.

Ships for Brazil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Brazil, preparing to take over the 113,215 tons of German and Italian shipping now lying in its ports, has sent Government officials to Pernambuco and Bahia to survey the ships at those places.

At the present time there are 16 ships—four German and 12 Italians in Brazilian waters. The largest is the 23,000-ton Italian Conte Grande, while the Germans have the 16,000-ton Windhuck which arrived at Santos after taking 60 days to make the trip from Cape Town. It brought 200 passengers and a large cargo of wool. The wool was attached by a British firm and unloaded.

Of the 10 ships that the Germans have had in Brazilian ports since the outbreak of the war six have sailed in an attempt to break the British blockade. Out of a total of 19 Italian vessels only seven have braved the dangers of the open sea. The most important of the Italian ships to sail was the three-year-old 10,500-ton tanker Franco Martelli. What happened to most of these ships is unknown, but as neither the German nor Italian authorities have made any announcement of their arrival at home ports it is safe to assume that they have either been sunk or captured.

It is not likely that the Germans and Italians will seriously object to having their ships taken over since Brazil will compensate them on a reasonable basis, after the war. That is certainly better than to have their vessels sunk or captured by the British.

Unfortunately there are no tankers among the German and Italian ships in Brazil, and this is a type of vessel that Brazil particularly needs in order to maintain importations of gasoline and fuel oil. The American and British oil companies in Brazil are able, so far at least, to supply gasoline in sufficient amounts for ordinary needs, but there is a possibility of a shortage of fuel and diesel oils. This would be a calamity as a large proportion of Brazilian factories use this type of fuel.

Court Holds U S Can Repair Italian Liner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALBOA, C. Z., Sept. 10—A Federal court order today gave permission for the removal of the damaged turbines from the 23,255-ton Italian liner Conte Biancamano to the United States for repairs and even the vessel's transfer later.

The order, however, provided that the machinery and ship, which was seized March 30, be returned to the Canal Zone for a final settlement of eight suits filed against the Italian Line by British corporations seeking to recover damages for undelivered cargoes.

The Biancamano is one of several Axis ships taken over by United States authorities following information that wholesale sabotage of Axis shipping in North and South American ports had been planned and partly executed. A petition to the Ancon District Court set forth facts showing the repairs had been recommended by the Governor of the Panama Canal, Glen Edgerton. The Governor has control of the ship subject to court rules, under the Act of June 15, 1917, which empowers him to take measures to protect from damage, the waters and harbors of the Panama Canal.

Army authorities upon taking over the vessel, found its port and starboard high pressure and low pressure turbines as well as the upper casings and rotors had been sabotaged, rendering it unfit for service.

The Biancamano has been in the Panama Canal Zone for the last 16 months. Libels amounting to approximately $500,000 have been filed against the owners of the ship by several British firms, which hold attachments on the liner. Until recently it was tied up at the coaling station in Cristobal, but was removed to facilitate better service to vessels putting in there for fuel. The crew was repatriated, but several of the ship's officers are still in Panama awaiting trial on charges of having committed acts of sabotage.

Lend Lease

Continued from Page 1

in connection with food sent from the United States.

"Food distribution is carried out in the United Kingdom by wholesalers, to whom the Government sells food as principals. In fact the Ministry of Food has established a close control over all distributive margins so that neither the wholesalers nor the retailers receive any greater remuneration than is adequate to cover the cost of services performed.

"No food obtained on lend-lease terms is, or will be, sold at uncontrolled prices. Thus the general arrangements as regards the issue of lend-lease food fit into His Majesty's Government's policy of stabilizing the whole price level of foodstuffs, a policy to which the Government contributed £100,000,000 a year."

British Trade Restricted

Mr. Eden assured Ambassador Winant that "owing to the need to devote all available capacity and man power to war production, the United Kingdom export trade is restricted to the irreducible minimum necessary to supply or obtain materials essential to the war effort."

Thus British exports, according to the memorandum, have been more and more confined to supplying vital overseas requirements, particularly for sterling bloc countries, and to acquiring foreign exchange, principally in the Western Hemisphere.

The reported agreement restricting British exports is seen as dovetailing with the export policy outlined by Secretary Eden.

The United States Government is known to have no wish to cut off all British export trade, since it is recognized that Britain not only must obtain credits for purchase of materials not available in the United States but also must preserve its economic life.

The agreement is thought to have been the result of conversations here between John Maynard Keynes, British economist, and American diplomatic and commercial officials. The question of British export trade was brought up by American exporters, some of whom have objected to the lend-lease program so long as Britain continued to maintain competitive trade.

Willkie Defends Films

International

G. O. P. Leader at Washington Hearing

The 1940 presidential candidate acts as counsel for leaders of the American movie industry in their answer to Senator Bennett C. Clark's resolution to investigate the industry on charge of using motion pictures for war propaganda. In the picture behind Mr. Willkie are, left to right, J. Robert Rubin, Vice-President and General Counsel of M-G-M; Joseph H. Hazen, Vice-President of Warner Brothers; Maurice Benjamin, counsel for the Association of Motion Picture Producers.

Film Bloc Charged With Ban On Nonintervention Themes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri, today accused a "handful of men" in the motion picture industry of muzzling freedom of speech by refusing nonintervention-ists a "foot of film or a syllable of sound."

Backing the proposal he has made jointly with Senator Gerald P. Nye (D) of North Dakota, for an official senatorial inquiry into propaganda in the movies, Senator Clark charged "half a dozen" producers with a desire to "sit back in their offices in Hollywood and New York unseen and unnoticed and pull the fatal strings which will plunge America into war."

On the list he presented to the Interstate Commerce Subcommittee today were:

Nicholas Schenck, head of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

The Warner Brothers.

Darryl Zanuck of 20th Century-Fox.

Alexander Korda of United Artists.

Henry Luce of the March of Time.

Senator Clark's testimony was directed chiefly at alleged monopolistic control of the film industry and its relation to freedom of speech.

"I here formally and deliberately charge that a handful of men have gotten possession of both the radio microphone and the moving picture screen, beside which all other forms of discussion are antique and feeble, and that men and women in America, discussing the great problems of America, can use these machines or not, only by the grace of this small oligarchy."

Statements by Willkie

The anti-interventionist case against the movies was punctuated at intervals with mimeographed rebuttals issued by Wendell L. Willkie, Counsel for the motion picture industry. Mr. Willkie issued three statements during the morning, one of which asked the committee to suspend its hearings until it had examined pictures named yesterday by Senator Nye as constituting acts to involve the United States in war.

"Before anyone is accused and subjected to inquisitorial proceedings there should be reasonable grounds to believe that an offense has been committed," he argued.

Senator Clark described to the committee the block-booking system and other devices by which he said a "handful of men" can "open or close 17,000 theaters to their ideas at their sweet will."

"At the present time," he declared, "they have opened those 17,000 theaters to the idea of war, to the glorification of England's imperialism, to the creation of hatred of the people of Germany and now of France, to the hatred of those in America who disagree with them.

No Reflection on Stalin

"Does anyone see a pictorial representation of life in Russia under 'Bloody Joe' Stalin?" he asked. "They do not. In other words, they are turning these 17,000 theaters into 17,000 daily and nightly mass meetings for war."

The Missouri Senator argued that no one was very much concerned about monopoly in the motion picture industry while it stayed in the entertainment field, but "now that they have gone into international politics, and presently, I have no doubt into national politics, this question of monopoly becomes an overmastering one."

As evidence of bias, he called attention to the congratulations the industry received from President Roosevelt for their assistance in explaining the Lend-Lease bill to the Nation.

Comparing various types of free speech today, Senator Clark maintained that "the press is free; the radio microphone is only partially free; but the moving picture machine is utterly without one scrap of freedom.

"Five or six men can sit around the table together or contact each other on the telephone and tell this Nation what 80,000,000 people can see and hear in 17,000 theaters each week," he declared. "That is too dangerous for any democracy to permit."

Naming the "handful of men" he accused of wanting to plunge the United States into war, Senator Clark said:

Clark Lists Names

"Up near the top of the list I will put the men who control the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Company. They are the men who control Loew's, Inc., which is headed by Mr. Nicholas Schenck in New York, who have made one propaganda film after another to rouse the hatreds of the people of America. Next to them I will put the Warner Brothers, who probably have made more of these hate-producing films than any other company in America. Next to them I will put 20th Century-Fox of which Mr. Joseph M. Schenck was chairman until he was sent to the penitentiary and of which Mr. Darryl Zanuck is now head.

[Later, at the request of Mr. Willkie, the Chairman, Senator D. Worth Clark, remarked that Mr. Schenck had been convicted of income tax evasion but had appealed and was not in the penitentiary.]

"I should say, next to them, though some might dispute their claim to this distinction, is the United Artists, which Mr. Alexander Korda now heads—a Hungarian who is a British subject and which company is dominated by two British subjects—Mr. Alexander Korda and Mr. Charlie Chaplin, who has lived in this country for 30 years and made a great fortune here, and never thought well enough of the United States to become a citizen.

Schools to Allow Time Out for Defense

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10 (AP)—Philadelphia high school seniors—boys and girls—who reached their 18th birthday between Nov. 15 and Dec. 15, may leave school for defense work and still get their diplomas.

Dr. Alexander J. Stoddard, Superintendent of Schools, announced the defense would would be accepted in lieu of study and that they will be presented diplomas with their mid-year graduating class in February.

He declared the need for infelligent, strong healthy young men and women in defense industry had never been greater.

Movies a Monopoly? Ask Willkie, He Knows

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie said yesterday he knew from personal experience that the motion picture industry, which he is representing as counsel in Senate hearings, is no monopoly.

"It's the most competitive industry I ever saw," he told reporters. "It took them three weeks to even agree to hire me."

U. S. Prepares Twin Answer To Germany

Continued from Page 1

gun cannot continue without some action by the United States.

"The danger of American involvement in the war has shifted back into the Atlantic," Senator George said. "One cannot escape the conclusion that incidents piling up bring the United States closer to war or at least to a definite decision on foreign policy."

Significant Developments

On the production side—and all the ship protection in the world will be meaningless unless there are goods to be protected—two significant developments emerged today, both pointing to measures which are now under way and which enabled John Biggers, new Assistant Lend-Lease expediter in London, to state that the rate of flow of American arms to Britain would be doubled by October.

Specifically the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, the over-all policy head of the administration of the defense program, ruled that plant expansions to increase the manufacture of civilian goods cannot be undertaken during the emergency if such projects require materials essential to defense.

The policy was established in the denial of a proposal by the Tennessee Eastman Corporation, Kingsport, Tenn., to construct a plant for the manufacture of plastics.

SPAB said that the construction would have required the use of large amounts of critical materials, including stainless steel, which is inadvisable "in view of an expected early winter increase in the demand for nickel for armor plate and ordnance items."

SPAB said that "literally hundreds" of similar applications are on hand and that no single one can be granted until it is known how much of a drain on scarce materials would be involved in granting all of them.

The Board said that the proposed plant in Tennessee would have provided plastics capable of replacing 8,000,000 pounds of aluminum, 18,000,000 pounds of chrome nickel plated steel, 6,000,000 pounds of stainless steel and 34,000,000 pounds of zinc.

Co-ordinated Approach

It is evident from the numerous defense-first decisions which have already flowed from SPAB that the Administration is beginning to develop a co-ordinated approach to the production effort and there now appears to be in the making a new "master plan" for a super-defense program which will at least marshal the productive potentialities of the Nation behind greater supplies for the United States, Britain, Russia, and China.

In enlarging and redefining the over-all effort which it is necessary for the United States to make, such agencies as the Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission are redrafting their needs on the basis of the latest phases of the war. Special consideration is being given to the dogged capacity of the Soviet Union to hold off the German invasion and the fact that there is great strategic value in replenishing Russian arms to the fullest extent possible.

Steel Seafarer Sank Quickly After Bomb Blasted Its Hull

SUEZ, Egypt, Sept. 10 (AP)—The American freighter Steel Seafarer sank 20 minutes after a dive-bomber blasted open its hull, crew members said on their arrival here.

"I will say this for the German," commented Ralph S. Pratt of New York, First Mate, "he didn't machine-gun us afterwards, as some of them have done."

Of the 48 men aboard the craft who survived, 36 pulled 10 miles in lifeboats against strong currents to a rocky island, where they were rescued by a British warship. Another British vessel picked up the remainder.

Most agreed that a single explosion—a heavy blast that ripped a hole beneath the waterline under the No. 4 hatch—marked the raid. They differed in opinions as to whether an aerial torpedo or a bomb was the cause.

"It was 11:30 o'clock p. m., Sept. 5, when it happened," said Robert Cartwright of Nantucket, Mass., the helmsman. "The moon was full and we were steaming peacefully northward. Suddenly I heard a very heavy explosion to starboard and the ship rocked like we had struck a reef.

"At the same time I heard an airplane engine roar and saw a brown streak flash overhead. The plane crew must have cut off its engines, dived and then turned them on again."

The officers found nothing could be done to save the ship and "her decks were awash" three minutes after they pulled away, Mr. Pratt said.

All the survivors were landed here yesterday, reporting no particular hardships aside from loss of their belongings.

British crews which rescued the Americans supplied them with clothing.

Various members of the Steel Seafarer's crew said it was a question whether the pilot of the raiding plane was able to distinguish the ship's nationality in the moonlight, although the United States emblem was painted on its sides.

Britain's View

LONDON, Sept. 10 (AP)—Sinking of the American-owned steamships Sessa and Steel Seafarer and the encounter of a U-boat with the U. S. destroyer Greer were described in British newspapers today as a German challenge to the United States.

The incidents stepped up already keen British interest in President Roosevelt's radiocast Thursday night.

Cables from British newspapermen in Washington forecasting a Roosevelt announcement of sterner action by United States warships in the Atlantic were given page one play.

400 Workers Laid Off Due to Lack of Materials

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10 (AP)—The Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company announced yesterday it has been forced to lay off 400 workers in its Automotive Department because of a shortage of materials in customers' plants.

In a letter to the affected employees, Edward G. Budd, President of the company, said the firm had been notified by customers whose plants are tied up by the shortage that "work will be resumed in a short period of time." Mr. Budd said as many employees as possible would be transferred to other departments of the plant.

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Base for U-Boats Reported In African Ivory Coast Bay

LONDON, Sept. 10 (BPS)—Report that German submarines are using Abidian, a little-known island base held by Vichy on the Ivory Coast, has attracted the attention of British naval strategists.

The base, so secretly developed that it is not even marked on most maps, is being called Little Dakar because of its potential powers, according to a London Daily Telegraph corresponent at Leopoldville, Belgian Congo. (Dakar itself, also controlled by Vichy, is located on a tip of Senegal and 1,600 miles from Brazil.)

Harbor for Submarines

For some months British airmen have been able to observe supply ships anchored in Bouet, a Port adjacent to Abidjan, particularly during July when mine-laying activities were most noticeable, the correspondent reports. These ships are believed to be assisting submarines which have attempted to break Britain's Middle East lifeline from the United States by blockading Lagos, British Nigeria, and Takoradi, on the British Gold Coast.

Some circles maintain that these German supply vessels slipped out of South American ports and across the Atlantic rather than out of the Mediterranean area.

Abidjan was planned as France's most southern base in the Atlantic even before Vichy acquired it. Five years ago it was only a village inland leading to the small trading port of Grand Bassam.

Then French engineers suggested that the salt creek west of Grand Bassam could be dredged, thus making a canal and an ideal harbor for submarines. At present, the port of Bouet, east along the coast from Grand Bassam, is being used as Abidjan's discharge port because the inlet is still not fully dredged.

The white population of the town is normally about 2,000, but if it has been reinforced as heavily as Dakar, the present size must be several times that.

Studied by British

Abidjan is also being studied by the British as an aviation center as well as a submarine base. Until recently France maintained liaison along the African coast with a fleet of 10 American-built sikorsky amphibian planes.

Today, with Free French forces holding two ports used previously for seaplane landings and with the British patrolling the coast from Gambia to Nigeria, Vichy has been obliged to put in a land-plane line servicing the east-west direction. In addition, American-built Glenn Martins drop southward from Naimey through Dahomey to the seaports of Kotonu and from Bamako to Abidjan.

F. B. I. Agents, Acting as 'Spies,' 'Took' Reich's Radio Orders

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP)—As a means of counter-espionage, the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a year and a half has been acting on German espionage instructions from Hamburg as received through a specially built radio station on Long Island, it was testified today in the trial of 16 men charged with spying for the Reich.

William G. Sebold, German-born Government informer, said the F. B. I. station—erected after he received from Hamburg the instructions ordering it to be built—had cleared between 200 and 300 messages to and from a German spy center in Hamburg.

The F. B. I., he added, still is faithfully performing his assignment for the German espionage directors.

He said the station was to be used for contact with other "amateur radio operators"—German agents in reality—in several parts of the world.

Followed Instructions

"Was the station ever built?" asked U. S. Attorney Harold M. Kennedy.

"It was constructed in April, 1940," said Mr. Sebold.

Q: By whom?

A: By the F.B.I.

Q. And who operated it?

A: Two F.B.I. agents.

Q: And they followed the instructions you received from Hamburg?

A: Faithfully.

Mr. Sebold said they had sent between 200 and 300 messages to Hamburg, and when asked how long the station had operated, he replied "until now."

Earlier Mr. Sebold testified that a German espionage agent in Hamburg told him in January, 1940, that the Reich already had America's treasured Norden bombsight. Under threat of execution he said, he had agreed to co-operate with the German secret police.

He said that his mentor in espionage, whom he knew as "Dr. Rankin" and whom the indictment named as Nikolaus Ritter, a conspirator still in Germany, had told him of the transfer of one of America's most valuable defense secrets.

"I told Rankin, in an effort to make an impression, that I might get the famous American bombsight and hand it over to him as a present," Mr. Sebold testified.

"Rankin said, 'Don't worry. It's already in our possession.'"

The witness, a former employee of the Consolidated Aviation Corporation, said that after an intensive course in a Hamburg "spy school" he was given instructions, a steamship ticket, $1,000 in cash, and several assignments in the United States.

Identifies Instructions

He identified as instructions from Hamburg headquarters pieces of paper no larger than a postage stamp. He said they were microphotographs of ordinary-size documents, which he could enlarge to their original size.

Mr. Sebold testified that Rankin had given him detailed instruction to give to others and had told him to set up a secret radio station and report ship and convoy movements in code.

He said that on his arrival he was met by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and State Department. Turned over to them his money and micro-photographs and all information on the German ring's activities and membership, he said.

"And since then have you been receiving money from the F. B. I.?" asked U. S. Attorney Harold M. Kennedy.

"Fifty dollars a week," answered Mr. Sebold.

While he was testifying in Federal Court in Brooklyn, Mrs. Helen Pauline Mayer pleaded innocent in Manhattan Federal Court to an indictment charging violation of the 1917 Espionage Act. Three of her four co-defendants have pleaded guilty to similar charges.

Mrs. Mayer's bail was set at $10,000 and trial was set for Sept. 22.

2,000-Hour Flier to Ferry Bombers for 'Experience'

HATBORO, Pa., Sept. 9 (AP)—William Herron, training pilot with 2,000 hours in the air behind him, wants "more experience" so he's going to ferry bombers to Great Britain.

He turned over management of his Hatboro airport and 10 training planes to his wife and left for Montreal for a month's course in ocean navigation before tackling the ocean jaunt.

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Antiques: Furniture of an Egyptian Queen

American excavators find rare articles in tomb sealed some 5,000 years ago.

By Carl Greenleaf Beede
Staff Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A few years ago, excavators of the Harvard University-Boston Museum of Fine Arts Expedition to Egypt discovered and opened a tomb that had been sealed for 5,000 years. It proved to be the secret burial place of Hetep-Heres, mother of Cheops, who built the great pyramid at Giza.

From surviving portions of royal belongings which were deposited there as part of the funeral ceremony, experts in the Cairo Museum have been able to reconstruct several pieces of the gold-covered furniture, duplicates of which have been made by the Boston Museum.

These include the demountable bedroom, couch, armchair, carrying chair, a treasure chest and the case for bedroom curtains. All but the chest and case are pictured here. The arm chair and couch are shown within the bedroom frame and placed in the manner depicted in paintings of the period that have been found on walls of tombs or chapels.

The stretches of centuries that mark epochs in Egypt's history are too great for our brains to imagine. Well remembered is the great and world-wide interest in reports of the treasures of King Tutankhamen's burial chamber, found in 1922, and the amazement that they could have survived so long. Natural as that wonder was, it seems a greater one that things represented here have come to light from about 1,800 years earlier—as long a time as has passed since the New Testament was written.

Egyptian Rulers Baffled By Pillaging of Tombs

From remote times in the history of Egypt one of the baffling problems of its rulers was to devise tombs that would be effective safeguards from pillage by robbers seeking gold and precious stones buried with mummies of royalty and nobility. The enormous stone masses of the pyramids were designed and built about 5,000 years ago for such protection. They proved ineffective, and some 15 centuries later excavations in rock cliffs along the Nile became places of royal burial. Four centuries later still came a period of national decline and decadence, during which all the 50 or so royal tombs then known to exist were looted. So it is an event of great antiquarian importance when one is found that was not opened and despoiled long before the Christian Era began.

When the tomb of Queen Hetep-Heres was opened by the Harvard-Boston Museum group, about 15 years ago, the massive alabaster sarcophagus appeared to be the only object intact, about it being masses of dust and debris. It was the belief of Egytpians that when an individual passed on from an earthly career, it was to a future existence in which would be needed customary food, clothing, domestic utensils, furniture, and luxuries. That quantity of apparent rubbish which met the eyes of men for the first time in 50 centuries, was all that remained of the rich outfitting which the beliefs of the time had provided for the future welfare of a Queen.

Two years were spent in clearing the tomb, so cautious, precise and thorough are experts in approaching treasures precious beyond all reckoning. Records made by Dr. Reisener, the Director, covered over 1,700 large pages, and 1,057 photographs were taken to supplement them, as layer by layer and item by item of the mass were recorded by camera. Only one other unplundered royal burial has been found in Egypt—the tomb of Tutankhamen, which was richer and less decayed, for it dated about 18 centuries later.

Aside from all the sheet gold casings, coverings of the furniture already mentioned, there were found jewelry, domestic vessels of pottery and stone, and other faience that was inlaid in a jewelry box and the case for the bedroom curtains. All fabrics had turned to dust.

Most of Original Pieces Remain in Cairo Museum

Only a few original minor items came to the Boston Museum, for according to conditions under which such expeditions work in Egypt, the contents of all unopened royal tombs are Government property. Thus the museum at Cairo holds, as it should, the most important treasures of antiquity that have been found in that country. It is through full co-operation of the two that Boston has been able to have exact copies of these pieces of furniture, wholly or partly encased in gold—things which it had a part in bringing to light. These are the only known examples of Egypt's royal furniture of this early period.

One needs to see these actual pieces, enriched or completely covered with partly burnished gold, to be aware of their simple richness and the restrained taste with which they were produced. The handles of the carrying chair take their form from the lotus flower, and so do the supports of the arms of the chair whose legs are similar to those of a dog, fore and hind.

Ten slender gold-covered columns of the demountable bedroom taper downward from a top suggesting a tight flower bud. Reeded surfaces on posts have suggestions of the thongs that bind reeds, but are freely stylized. Surfaces of gold banding on the carrying chair are derived from palm tree bark. All these origins become decorative elements through evolved adaptation.

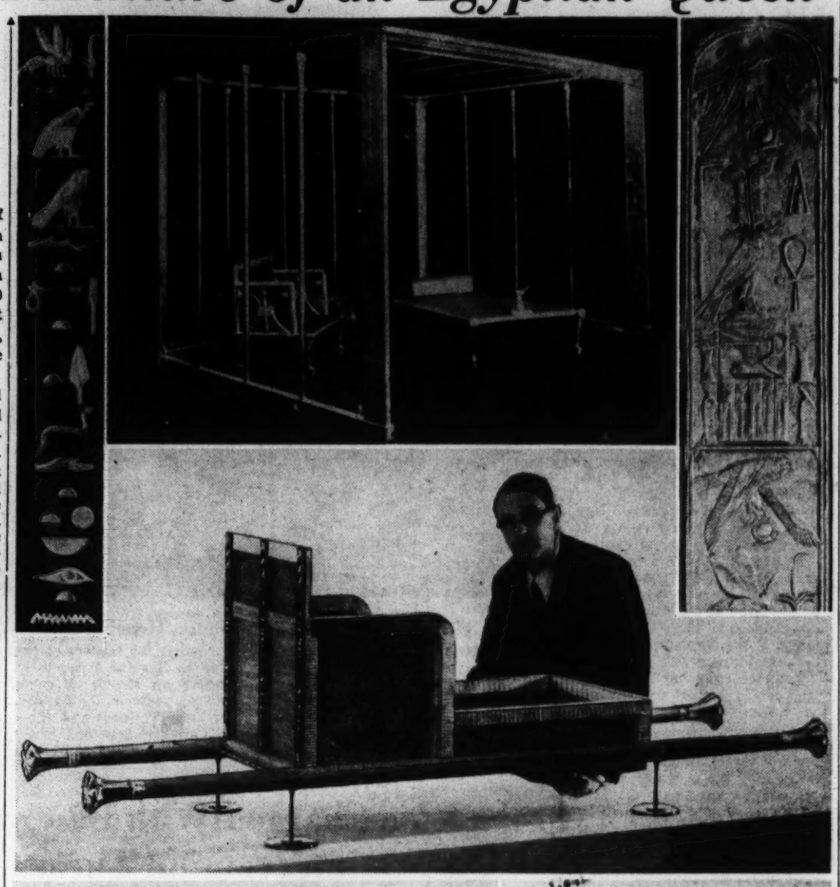
The demountable bedroom is so strange an object that some of its details should be given. The size is that of a very small room—about 8 by 12 feet, and 7½ feet high. Each post and beam separates wholly from others for transporting. Around the tops of the roofing beams on all four sides runs a row of small hooks on which the linen curtains were hung. A row of small staples held the curtains fast at the bottom on three sides, but the fourth side was not hooked, to permit entrance and exit. The bed with its mattress stood along the back, with the headrest lying on it as shown by the pictures of several such canopies carved on the walls of offering chapels of the Pyramid Age.

As found in the tomb, this framework was lying dismounted on the alabaster sarcophagus and on the floor behind it. The wood had been destroyed by fungus but the gold sheeting which covered the wood was perfectly preserved except for a few ancient tears.

The 25 different pieces of the canopy were joined by tenons and sockets in which the tenons fitted. These parts were cased in copper to form practical bearing surfaces. At each of the four corners, the joints were further secured by heavy copper staples bound together by twine or rawhide thongs.

It was actually a portable bed chamber of Queen Hetep-Heres presented to her by her husband Sneferew, as the hieroglyphics embossed on the gold covering of the open side record. It can be taken down in about 15 minutes and set up again in about the same time. There can be no doubt that it was transported for the use of the Queen whenever the King changed his quarters from palace to palace.

The bed is about 5½ feet long and slopes from head to foot. An inlaid footboard kept the mattress from slipping off and a portable headrest supported the heavily coiffured head when reclining. The bed frame is filled with interlaced raw-hide as are modern snow-shoes, and rails and feet are cased in gold. In the Queen's palace the bed stood under the curtained gold-cased canopy, which bore the titles of her husband. All the furniture bears his name and was clearly his gift to the Queen.



Courtesy Boston Museum of Fine Arts

Restoration of Articles Found in Egyptian Tomb

At top is framework of a demountable bedroom given to Queen Hetep-Heres by her husband. It measures about 8 by 12 feet, being covered with beaten gold. This frame had curtains on all four sides and possibly at the top. On inner face the large posts are full-length plates of embossed gold, a portion of one being shown at top right. Within this framework is placed couch and armchair, also covered with beaten gold. Just below is the Queen's restored carrying chair, its handles trimmed with heavy gold knobs and its edges heavily outlined with embossed gold. Uprights framing the back were inlaid with faience hieroglyphics, a portion of which is shown at top left. Seated beside the chair is Dows Dunham, Associate Curator of the Department of Egyptian Art.

Bottom: At left is larger view of armchair and the head portion of the couch. Both of these are entirely covered with gold except for the back and seat of the chair, which are of wood, and the mattress support of the couch, which is interlaced rawhide.

New York Note

Reopening of the costume gallery of the New York Historical Society, 170 Central Park West, discloses a dramatic new arrangement of material.

Instead of rows of stuffed figures, the new display has recaptured the atmosphere of the times in which the costumes were bought and worn. An unusual collection of trade cards, bills, and advertisements of modistes, milliners and haberdashers from the Society's files enlivens the show.

Accessories are displayed with the costumes. Gloves, shoes, stockings of glove silk quality had clocks embroidered at the ankles, and jewelery was for the mood, gay or subdued.

Costumes are placed in windows, just as department stores do now. Wedding dresses from 1828 to 1897 are shown in one such space. White silks and satins with embroidery, pearls, and all the finery that fashion decreed are on these dresses. To carry out the idea of the gallery, Godey's and other fashion book illustrated bride pages, show what the bride who wore a particular dress might have chosen instead. Gloves and shoes worn on the great day, the latest hair arrangements, and a few pieces of furniture, all create complete pictures that make these clothes say something to us.

The cost of a single dress is surprising. A creation made in 1874 by Propach, who owned a dressmaking establishment at 17 East 16th Street, New York City, cost $85, not including the materials that went into it; this charge was for the making alone. One look at the ruffles, fringes, and numberless tucks proves twice that amount would not be sufficient to copy it today. Still, $85 was a lot of money in 1874.

This gallery is open during the same hours as the rest of the Society's museum, from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. except on Monday and Sunday, 1 to 5 p. m.

Spiritual Values Stressed At Columbia Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 9—The major problem facing the world today is not merely the defense of democracy and its culture, but a deeper understanding of the spiritual conception of man, upon which democracy is based, according to a paper by a group of Princeton University faculty members, read before the second annual Conference on Science, Philosophy and Religion at Columbia University today.

Christianity, these scholars told the 350 educators, natural scientists and theologians of the United States and Canada attending the meeting, implies a "moral concern" for the interests of others.

"A democracy whose citizens are unwilling to seek the interest of others as they seek their own can have no sense of a common good," they declared. "Thus, democracy is meaningless without the kind of moral responsibility which spiritual beings alone acknowledge. . . .

"The spread of totalitarianism throughout the world can be checked only by a democracy which has recovered that living belief in the objective moral and spiritual order which is its deepest source of strength. Democracy is not an end in itself to be attained by any means, as are the totalitarian Utopias. Rather it is a means, perhaps the best political means yet found, to an end.

Ideals Essential

"This end is the realization in human society of certain ideals—human dignity, moral responsibility, spiritual freedom—which have their historic roots in Greece and Palestine, their sanction in a moral and spiritual order which transcends history. These ideals may have in the past been preserved to a limited extent without democracy. But democracy cannot survive without them."

If scholars, teachers, writers and religious leaders cannot arouse the minds and hearts of the democratic peoples to a "living faith in the spiritual nature of man," the direct defense of democracy by military and political action is bound to fail, the Princeton savants held.

"It is not primarily two different forms of government, but two different conceptions of human life which are opposed in the life and death struggle of our day," they continued. "Scholars must, therefore, do what it is so difficult for them to do in our 'liberal' culture—they must act as well as think.

"But they can act only if they will make up their minds on the great issues of the spiritual and moral life in which logical and scientific demonstration is impossible. They have a special responsibility when fanatical loyalties rule one-half of the world, to see that in the other half men reflect before they act. But they must also learn to commit themselves. For if commitment without reflection means fanaticism in action, reflection without commitment means a paralysis of all action. That way lies the death of democratic society and its culture."

Basis of Man

The scholars asserted that democratic institutions and cultural activities rest upon the assumption that man "is a spiritual being and that his highest good should be defined in terms of spiritual values."

"Spiritual life and its laws, as we experience them in ourselves at our best, are distinctive," they said. "They are not identical with any of the phenomena and laws of nature described by the natural sciences, and whatever description of them the natural sciences may be capable of giving cannot affect their reality and their value."

The paper was prepared by Profs. J. Douglas Brown, Theodore M. Greene, E. H. Harbison, Whitney J. Oates, Henry Norris Russel, Hugh S. Taylor, George F. Thomas, and John A. Mackay.

In a paper entitled "A Philosophy of Democratic Defense," Prof. Charles Hartshorne of the University of Chicago asserted that the question now before the democratic nations of the world is not how the war can be shortened, but how can defeat of the oppressors be hastened.

"To deny this is in principle to renounce liberty," he declared.

Two Principal Remedies

Professor Hartshorne held that the cause of democracies—"the will to sacrifice and to run desperate personal risks for others"—could not be characterized as a war effort of brute force. There are, he said, only two main remedies for the evil of war—some sort of international organization and police force or the ultimate conversion of a large part of mankind to complete pacifism. The latter view was untenable, he added.

"The ultimate solution of the problem is to organize mankind so that might wrongfully used will encounter both the sense of right and, where that does not suffice, the might of the total community," he continued. "It will then more and more be taken for granted that nothing can be obtained by arbitarary force apart from right, and more and more nations will present their claims or their votes rather than their threats or their demands.

"The means of moral suasion whose efficacy the pacifist praises, or the just arrangements of economic matters, will have their best chance to yield desired results when it is clear that mere force can no longer successfully be used by parts of the world community against other parts no matter to what end, but only by the community against any parts which defy its rules of action."

Prof. Paul Weiss of Bryn Mawr College voiced the opinion that the democratic states should "endorse, protect and extend the principles and rights which define the democratic way of life." Only in this way can democracy serve as an efficient instrument for achievement of the ultimate all-embracing community, where each man can be free, happy and complete individual, living and working in harmony with his fellowman.

Berle Calls for Faith

At the conference last night, A. A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, predicted that the waste created by the Nazi armies would "slowly, but with deadly certainty, swallow the resources of the conquering forces." He declared that a dynamic faith in the democratic way of life would eventually bring victory to its forces.

Mr. Berle recalled that a year ago last June it was said that Great Britain could not hold out against the Germans.

"The Germans were so sure of it that they found it inconceivable that a sane British Government should not recognize what were assumed to be 'facts' and promptly negotiate peace," he said. "They were so sure of their supremacy that they apparently expected the United States as a friend of England to counsel her to give in, and the endless intrigues to that end will form a part of the diplomatic history of the time."

Mr. Berle cautioned the conference that the gathering was being closely watched by agents of foreign powers and that their names and views would be "card-indexed for the use of the German Government."

Military German Offered by L. S. U.

BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 10 (AP)—A language course in military German will be offered military students at Louisiana State University for the first time this year.

Dr. Robert T. Clark, acting head of L. S. U.'s Department of Germanic Languages, declared cadets in the University's Reserve Officers Training Corps would find the instruction useful as a means of studying official German military reports.

Dr. Clark said should any of the students be called upon to fight on German soil the instruction also would prove especially useful in questioning civilians and captive troops.

The course is to be taught by Dr. John T. Krumplemann, a United States Army officer during the World War and an assistant professor of German.

Safety Forum to Formulate National Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 9—The emergency conference convened by the National Safety Council of Chicago, Ill., in response to President Roosevelt's proclamation of Aug. 18 that it mobilize all elements of the population in a "concerted an intensive campaign against accidents" that are causing loss of efficiency, manpower and material in the defense program was held at the Hotel Pennsylvania here today. It was attended by representatives of 125 national organizations representing safety, management, labor, Government, youth, educational, transport, religious, and benevolent organizations.

Howard Coonley, Chairman of the Board of the Walworth Company and member of the National Safety Council's Board of Trustees, speaking at luncheon by the conference, described the President's proclamation as "a call to arms for safety."

Emphasizing that there were 6,000 fatalities among defense workers in the first six months of this year, he declared that this was "a tremendous loss to our defense program."

"I understand," he said, "that the loss of man-hours from accidents has been many times the loss of man-hours from strikes.

"The thing of vital importance is that we use our present opportunity to work out new ways and means of co-operation, because, it seems to me, one of the weaknesses fundamental in this country is the lack of co-operation between various groups. The defense program is a marvelous springboard to clear up this situation. We can't have complete co-operation without the will and determination of each of us to do his part and to do it unselfishly."

Mr. Coonley was confident that when the record of production and industrial efficiency was written, it would be "most marvelous," but stressed that it would mean very little if a spiritual realization that each person had more to do than the work with his hands was not had.

The conference represents the first time that such a comprehensive attack on accident has been made, safety experts at the meeting stressed. Col. John Stilwell, President of the National Safety Council and Vice-President of the Consolidated Edison Company of New York, presided.

Among organizations participating in the conference are: American Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organizations, American Iron and Steel Institute, American Legion, American Road Congress, American Transit Association, Association of American Railroads, Association of Casualty and Surety Executives, Automobile Manufacturers' Association, Automobile Safety Foundation, Boy Scouts of America, Boys' Clubs of America, Camp Fire Girls, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, C. I. T. Safety Foundation, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, Girl Scouts, Greater New York Safety Council, Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, National Association of Manufacturers, National Education Association, National Fire Protection Association, National Grange, National Young Men's Christian Association, Progressive Education Association, Federal Public Roads Administration, and the United States Conference of Mayors.

The conference ends this afternoon.

New York Schools Begin New Session

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP)—Call to school marked the end of a 10-week summer vacation for 1,010,670 school children as the 1941-'42 session here opened yesterday. Registration this year is expected to be about 40,000 below that of 1940, and as a result there will be 863 less teaching positions this fall, Dr. Harold G. Campbell, Superintendent of Schools, said.

A fall in the city's birth rate and a decline in immigration were given as reasons for the slackening of enrollment. Dr. Campbell assured parents that children would not be "hurt" by the consolidations necessitated by the declining registration.

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Women's Page—September 10, 1941

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Regency Style A Favorite Once More

By Irwin Spear

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

On the 12th of August, 1762, the bells of London, jubilantly pealing, announced the birth of an heir to George III. People flocked to see the royal infant at St. James's Palace where he lay in a princely cradle surmounted by three ostrich plumes. He was to become, in 1811, the Regent—crowned King George IV in 1820—who set the mark of his extravagant yet discriminating taste on the architecture and home furnishings of the period extending from 1800 to 1830—the period known as English Regency.

More correctly, no doubt, it should be called the Hope period, for Thomas Hope was the actual originator of the Regency style. Son of a Dutch banker of immense wealth, like all rich men's sons of the time, Thomas made "the grand tour" in his youth. In 1796 he returned deeply impressed by the art of ancient Egypt, Greece, and Rome. Because Napoleon's conquering armies were occupying his native land, he settled in England and soon introduced there what he termed "a totally new style of decoration."

Regency Revival

In this style he designed the furnishings of his two magnificent houses, one in London, the other, Deepdene, in Surrey. The latter remained much as he left it until 1917 when its treasures were sold at public auction by Christie's. It is probable that appreciation of Regency style dates from that sale, but it was not until very recently, when it was made the decorative theme of Wishmaker's Houses in leading stores throughout the United States, that Regency received wide popular attention.

The interesting story of how manufacturers of furniture, fabrics, floor coverings, wallpaper, bed and bath linens, lamps and other accessories co-operated in producing a Regency ensemble of seven key colors each appropriately named and all so blended that any of them can be used harmoniously with any of the others, has been told in these columns. Not only is this idea practical, but it has given manufacturers and decorators something new to talk about.

Regency merited a revival because it has individuality and charm. Many of the original pieces with their "zoological" motifs, their lions' and panthers' heads and feet, crocodile legs, griffins and sphinxes, are too heavy for present-day homes, but there is a lighter Regency style in the late Sheraton manner. Modern manufacturers have struck a happy medium in scaling down and simplifying the larger pieces to suit our smaller homes while at the same time giving more stability to the lighter designs.

Characteristics of Period

The economic background of the period furnishes us an illuminating slant on some features of Regency style. For one thing, the introduction of steam power with resulting mass production was bringing in the industrial revolution and creating quick fortunes for the employer class. Birmingham, Manchester, and other hitherto quiet provincial towns rocketed into great manufacturing centers. Canals were making coal more accessible and cheaper so that houses were less expensive to heat. As glass, too, cost less, windows were made larger, reaching from floor to ceiling. They were often of the bay type. Walls were adorned with large mirrors and marble replaced wood for mantels.

Society was animated, polished. Celebrities of the day included Wellington, Byron, Shelley, Mrs. Siddons, Jane Austen, Sir Walter Scott, Beau Brummel, and Nash, the architect who laid out the sweep of Regent St. so as not to break the Regent's view of Hyde Park. He was, as a facetious couplet phrases it, "a very great master who found London all brick and left it all plaster." His genius lives, or did until recent bombings, in many of London's gracious pillared houses and curving streets.

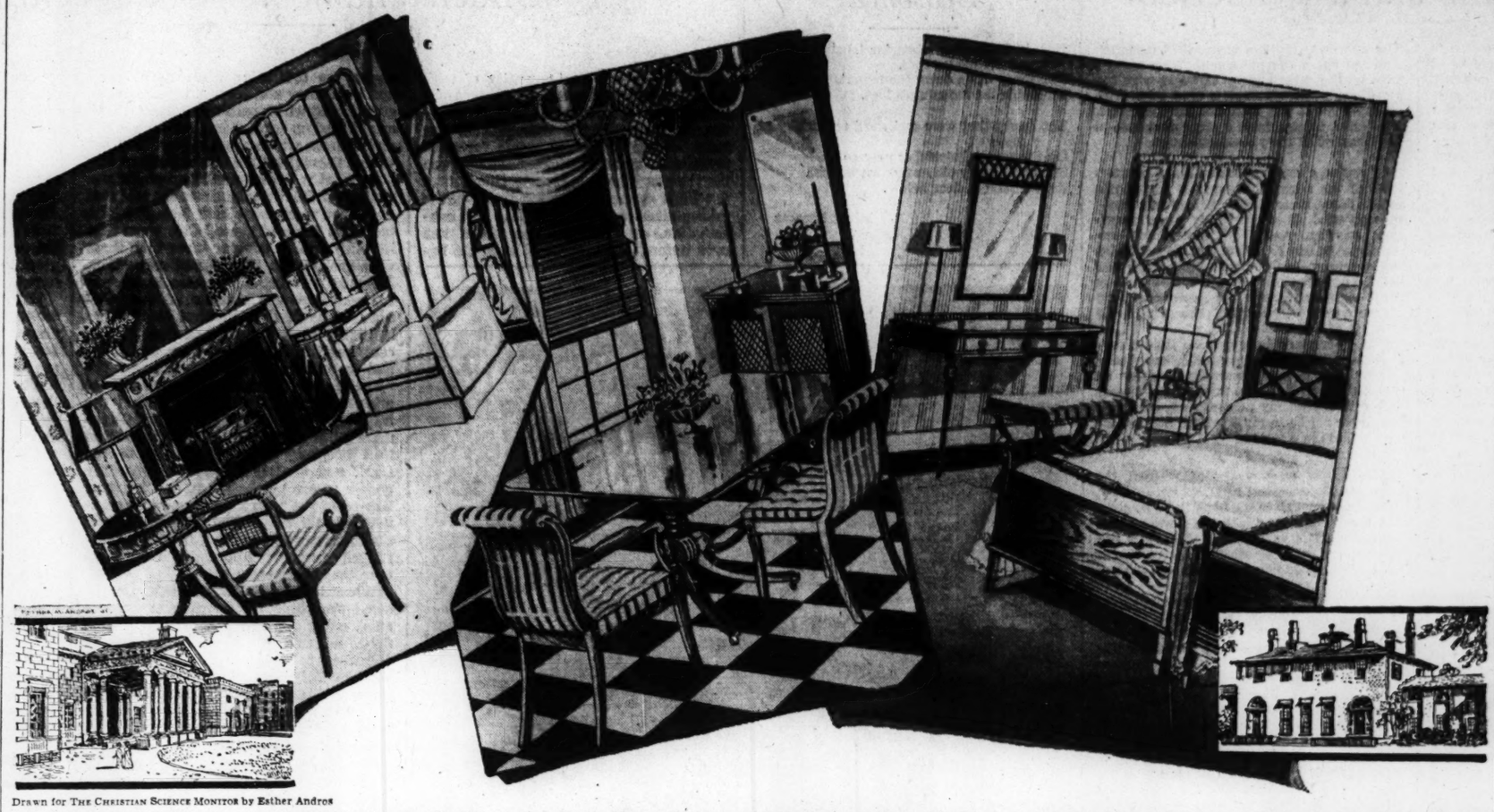
Architecture, by the way, was one of the Regent's more polite amusements. He squandered incalculable sums, leniently voted him by Parliament, on Carlton House, which the nation had presented to him on his twenty-first birthday, and on the fantastic Brighton Pavilion which Sydney Smith said looked as though the dome of St. Paul's had gone down to Brighton and given birth to pups.

A Regency innovation was the quartetto table, a set of four tables of graduated size, which we today call a nest of tables. Introduced, too, at this time was the pedestal dining table which has come to be associated with Duncan Phyfe, who, it would seem, was a sort of American Thomas Hope, for he gave distinguished expression to Regency style in this country. He used carving rather than metal for ornamentation, making a virtue of necessity perhaps, for there were few good metal casters in America.

The Regency was a heyday for the upholsterers. With large windows, draperies became more important. An account of the opening ball at Carlton House mentions the figured satin hangings of lemon yellow that adorned the grand ballroom with its sofas and chairs covered in the same material and its ormolu chandeliers hanging from a ceiling painted with emblematic figures representing the Muses and Graces.

One reason for the successful revival of Regency as a decorative mode is the variety of fabrics and accessories that manufatcurers have provided to tie in with it. Typical Regency patterns include stripes, swags, rosettes, bowknots, and small classic figures such as laurel wreaths, lyres, and arrows. Plain, rich colors are characteristic. Strong green, Chinese pink, primrose yellow, gray, maroon, sapphire, and apricot were all Regency colors. Motifs in both furniture and fabrics are largely derived from ancient Egyptian and Greek sources. Our later Federal period was a development of Regency influence, and is sometimes designated American Regency.

Seventh of 12 monthly articles on "Selecting the Right Furniture for Your Home." These articles are appearing on the second Wednesday of each month.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Esther Andros

The rooms sketched above show a modernized treatment of English Regency. The large mirror and marble mantel in the living room are typical. The mirror gives a feeling of spaciousness. The drum table with lion's head and ring mounts is also typical, as are the to-the-floor windows. The wire-latticed doors on the commode in the dining room are another distinctly Regency feature. The formal draperies in this room are of rayon satin. The floor has black and white tile linoleum simulating the black and white marble blocks frequently used in fine houses of the time. In the bedroom, the striped wallpaper and bench cover are typical earmarks of the period, as are the brass gallery on the dressing table top and the lattice effect of the bed headboard and mirror top. The twist broadloom, plain color rug makes a restful floor, and deeply ruffled organdy crisscross curtains dress the many-paned windows. Left inset: Carlton House, London, presented to the Regent, then Prince of Wales, on his twenty-first birthday by the British nation. Vast sums were spent on it and leading architects of the day contributed their talents to planning and furnishing it. Right inset: Gore House, Watertown-Waltham, Mass., built in 1804, one of the outstanding examples of Regency architecture in America. Its unusual plan includes a stone terrace for coaches and horsemen, two front doors, two large oval rooms, and a graceful, curving staircase.

How One Mother Keeps Three Children Well Dressed on $40 a Year Per Child

By Barbara B. Paine

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For six years I lived with three young ragamuffins. Then in a moment of desperation I decided that my system was at fault, and I vowed to remodel my dressing tactics for the younger generation. The results have been uniformly successful.

For years I had proceeded on the assumption that the only clothes worth buying were the most expensive because they lasted the longest and could be passed on from child to child. I haunted sales, and tried to gauge the child's growth for the next ten months, with an average error of a couple of inches. I still feel that expensive clothes outlast the others two to one, but I have discovered that it is better to pay less originally and buy each child clothes that exactly fit the child at the moment, as cheaply as possible and in as small a quantity as is necessary.

For example, my older boy wears out four long-sleeved jerseys each year. Nowadays, at the beginning of the year I buy him four jerseys of a quality just good enough to last through the winter but with no intention of passing them on to his younger brother. Every time I buy him a new pair of shoes, I buy three pairs of cotton socks, and shoes and socks wear out simultaneously.

In my unenlightened days I customarily bought clothes a shade too large so that the child could grow into them. This is all very well for a little child, but after the age of four the clothes are worn out before they are ever grown into. Also, with certain types of garments a poor fit means that the clothes wear out much sooner than they would if they fitted properly.

All Clothes Washable

The day that I washed my first snow suit instead of sending it to the cleaners brought another revelation to me. The children now possess nothing which can't be washed. There are no fancy serges and flannels for my boys, corduroy trousers being their portion for best and school alike. You can get ski pants that are washable, washable neckties, mittens instead of leather gloves, and so on.

Because the children have so few clothes at a time, their washing is done in the machine three times a week. This means that on washdays they often have two of their three pairs of socks or underwear in the wash and are wearing the third. Such close cutting might appear to lead to tragedy, but in over a year it never has. On rainy days the clothes are dried in the basement and any slight dampness can be easily ironed out of them.

My children have very few clothes that need to be ironed. Many of the boys at school wear clean shirts every day. If their mothers can stand it, this is a pleasing custom, but since I do my own washing and ironing, my boys wear clothes that don't need ironing. Instead of shirts they wear cotton jerseys with corduroy collars, and those corduroy trousers that shriek for washing with such distressing regularity are hung out wet and never ironed. My daughter's dresses are chosen partly for their easy iron-ability. Underwear is never ironed.

All Are Marked

All the children's clothes are marked. Those that might be lost outside the home, such as mittens, are marked with the child's full name. The rest of their garments are marked with a patented method of my own—X for the oldest child, XX for the next, and XXX for the youngest. When anything is handed on, all I have to do is add another X.

Last year I discovered that shoes that are polished three or four times a week last considerably longer than those polished only occasionally. The children have their own polishing outfit in the bathroom and are required to shine their shoes every other day. They seem to enjoy shining shoes, and I never hear complaints about this particular duty. Well-fitting children's shoes are so expensive that my children possess only one pair at a time. Since that pair does for parties and Sundays as well as everyday, it is especially important to keep it looking well. For extras each child has a pair of sneakers in case the shoes get wet.

Few Party Clothes

Party clothes are another extravagance, fulfilling no useful purpose except a swelling parental ego. My boys have one white shirt apiece and one washable necktie which they wear for best. With a clean pair of trousers, well-shined shoes, and thorough personal grooming this makes a very adequate and sensible costume. My daughter has one silk dress. When I bought it, it had twelve tucks, of which three are still left. This is the limit of her finery.

My children are not the best dressed children on the block. But they are suitably dressed in well-fitting clothes, which to my mind is one of the major elements of being well dressed, and they are consistently clean, neat, and well groomed. It costs less than $40 a year to keep each child in this condition—shoes, snow suits, and all.

Miss Tsang, Chinese Designer, Urges American Fashion Experts to Study Chinese Art

By Marie W. Schurmacher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Because American fashion designers seem to be overlooking a solid gold mine of inspiration in ancient China's 4,000-year-old culture, Miss Tsing-Ying Tsang, only Chinese dress designer in this country, has found herself developing into somewhat of an unofficial fashion ambassadress in the two years she has been here.

Shanghai's Schiaparelli—for so she was called in the days before bombs started dropping on her home city—would like to see the fundamentally important things of Chinese culture used by American designers.

Trivial Expressions

"The so-called 'Chinese Influence' expressed, for example, in coolie hats to be worn with beach outfits, or that hard-to-wear, slit-skirted Chinese tunic silhouette, is trivial," she says. "They are passing fads that merely scratch the surface of the inspiration China's art has to offer. We have so much of really enduring beauty to contribute as a permanent addition to fashion thinking in this country."

Miss Tsang is a tiny, pretty, high-born Chinese young lady who would, in a traditional China, be living a purely ornamental life. That is, it might easily have been that way because of her family's social position. Her father was former Governor of Chekiang Province and former Minister of Reconstruction. Not only was he an important man, he was also a scholar of the old school, well-known in China for his brush drawings and his calligraphy.

Tsing-Ying Tsang grew up steeped in the finest of old Chinese traditions but liberally imbued with the newer theories as well. As a result, she's a very modern-minded daughter of New China. Yet she is inordinately proud of her country's heritage. Both these characteristics show in the very beautiful costumes she creates for an extremely chic clientele.

Has Dressed Celebrities

In Shanghai she dressed the smart English and American diplomatic set as well as Chinese women of prominent families. Anna May Wong, well-known Hollywood actress who wears Chinese dress almost exclusively, has many of Tsang's costumes in her wardrobe. Miss Hilda Yen, member of a well-known Chinese diplomatic family, wore a Tsang gown to a reception at Buckingham Palace. Miss Le Ya-Ching, outstanding Chinese flier, wears a Tsang costume when flying in China's cause.

Tsang herself prefers to design, and always wears western-style clothes. Always, however, some touch that is pure Chinese finds its way into her gowns. She may use old Chinese trunk locks as fasteners on coats, or make a very demure Oriental front to a gown with an entirely slashed-out back.

"The Chinese influence isn't an influence with me, of course," she explains. "It's inherent in whatever I create. I've often found myself intrigued, for instance, by some small square of exquisitely embroidered Chinese silk. Then I've designed a whole street tailleur, severe and simple, to serve as a background for it."

Miss Tsang believes that American designers have already taken long strides towards making the United States the greatest creative fashion center in the world. "Paris," she says, "was fashion queen for 300 years or more, and her designers drew for inspiration on an ancient, beautiful, and mixed European culture. American designers have an even larger source of inspiration right at hand—the mixed culture of the mixed peoples in this hospitable country. Blending and assimilating all these cultures brought in by your people, who come from such scattered points as Peru, Tahiti, Greece, China, is, I think, the right of this country to do. And this is the basis for your own inherent artistic heritage, the beginning of a great era in American art and design.

"So far," she continued, "designers have only borrowed from, not assimilated, China's culture. Perhaps this is because most people think of China as a strange country and of Chinese as exotic, maybe even a trifle sinister, people.

"Yet our culture has three fundamentally important things to offer American designers—not to be borrowed, but to be absorbed, as art students absorb the beauty of the Parthenon."

Three Things to Offer

"First," she went on to explain, "there is its great simplicity and beauty of line, which, to my mind, are not matched in the art of any other country. I have seen my father, or some other Chinese painter, place but a half-dozen swift brush strokes on a soft piece of paper, and the result would be an exquisite branch of bamboo bent down in a heavy storm. It took the painter perhaps five minutes to make his painting. That may sound too simple, too easy, to be art. But years of training went into the work of those five minutes. The painter had schooled himself in controlling his brush, controlling his lines. He had mastered simplicity—one of the greatnesses of Chinese art.

"Second—there is the extraordinary sense of color. The combination of brilliant blue with brilliant green, for instance, which has been popular here in recent years, is one of the most often used combinations of color in Chinese art. Some of our juxtapositions of fiery colors may seem weird and strange to the western eye at first, but they can be startlingly beautiful.

"Third—there is the exquisite, painstaking workmanship of the Chinese artist and craftsman. His patience, his feeling that time is endless, his whole philosophy and point of view contribute to a perfection of workmanship which has given us treasures over thousands of years that will last for centuries to come.

Urges Closer Study

"These are the worthwhile things which China can contribute to creative artists here," Miss Tsang concluded. "Let them look, examine, study Chinese things as a Chinese artist sets about to paint a landscape. He never just sits in front of a landscape with easel, and paints. Instead, he takes many walks. He sits in pergolas and contemplates. He stands on a hillock and looks. He leans against a rock and absorbs the beauty about him. Then he goes home and paints a landscape. His painting will depict no one particular spot, but it will express the sum total of all he felt and thought about all the places and things he looked at, and it will be a beautiful Chinese landscape.

"When designers follow this technique, they will create fashions which truly express the 'Chinese Influence.'"

Hanging Shelves Fill a Need

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hanging wall shelves fill a definite need in rooms where there are no bookcases. These little pieces of furniture give an effect of height to the lower pieces over which they may be hung. A drop-front desk, for example, may be made to fill the place of a tall secretary by suspending a wall shelf above it. In a variety of sizes and shapes, to correspond with every period of furniture, they may be fitted into corners, hung in narrow panels beside window or fireplace, or placed boldly in position on center walls. Filled with colorful china or pottery, they form a gay note on a dark wall. Like mirrors, wall shelves should be hung in composition with a piece of supporting furniture, so that they have a reason for existence.

New American Fur Favorite

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Opossum is as thoroughly American as Joel Chandler Harris' Br'er Fox and Br'er Rabbit. And with fashions stemming from the U. S. A., it is quite natural to see opossum springing into focus as a fashion favorite in furs.

"Not much used in America, but well thought of abroad" has been the general feeling about opossum in the past. But it looks as if we were really coming to appreciate what we have at home these days, and—natural, rare, or sable blended and tipped—America's newest fur fashion note is opossum.

The natural long-haired opossum has a kind of Daniel Boone swagger about it. It is hardy, and of a texture that blends well with the rugged sturdiness of British tweeds. Used in combination, they present a picture of distinction and rightness.

Philip Mangone, one of America's great suit and coat designers, has created an entire opossum-trimmed line—huge collars, deep revers, and cuffs, as well as that graceful Tuxedo line which carries down to the hem.

Daché, ever with an eye to the decorative and practical, sees accessory possibilities in opossum; and designs a large off-the-face hat which is as silvery soft with opossum fur as a field mouse in the moonlight. Worn with an enormous melon muff of the same fur, it appears to have stolen straight out of one of Gainsborough's portraits.

B. E. S. F.

Make Your Own Matching Mirror

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A plain, rectangular wooden-framed mirror, so badly scarred and scratched that even several coats of paint did not disguise its former abuse, caused a home decorator—who wanted to hang it over a chintz-hung dressing table—to think of a way whereby it could be made into a fit companion piece to the dresser. Using some of the left-over glazed chintz from the dresser's "skirt," she covered the entire mirror frame, after first removing the mirror from the frame and padding the frame with a soft cotton material. The result was amazing—an effective bit of decoration which added greatly to the room's appearance—when the mirror was hung against a plain, pastel-papered wall above the skirted dressing table.

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SEPTEMBER 17
IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Today's Woman Looks at Fall Fashions

Men's, women's and children's wardrobes receive attention in the special fashion pages to be published in this newspaper on September 17. Authoritative articles with photographs, and an unusually large display of informative advertisements make this an important issue for anyone planning the purchase of autumn clothing and accessories.

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The Home Forum

A Desert Lamb and a Tenderfoot

Out in the Navaho country, a newcomer does not "spend" his time; he *squanders* it. At first, anyway. He cannot, all in a moment, be convinced that he is not in, say, Afghanistan or Patagonia; and so for hours he just sits impotently, gazing at the red mesas and curious desert dwellers. Then he tells himself: "This is a part of my own fair land. This is a corner of the United States." And then, more specifically: "This is Arizona."

Arizona and I are not intimates. But, at least, we are friends. And, of the two of us, I confess cheerfully to being the more ardent.

* * *

To be sure, this mutual good will did not come about all at once. I've been in the Navaho country for many weeks now, and am still looked upon as a sort of "foreigner." At first, this was deflating because I had offered my heart the minute I crossed the border. And I have been as responsive as the most indigenous native to its rare beauty and vast spaces; to the ineffable blue of the skies, the nearness of the stars, and the long reaches of desert and mesa. Even on the few really hot days, I have accepted the burning heat as an undoubted, if obscure, blessing.

Nevertheless, I have not long been unreminded, subtly or openly, that I am a product of some other milieu—that I must earn my acceptance in the Indian country.

Until yesterday. For yesterday something happened which I privately suspect has broken through that carapace of reserve, and has unexpectedly elicited for me a benign vote of confidence.

* * *

I had trudged well beyond sight of Tonalea, over huge sand dunes, taking my camera in search of a good sheep picture; and I was beginning to regret my ambition, for the day was warm and there was no slightest whisper of a breeze. Reaching the foot of a long slope, my canvassing eye discovered at some little distance the last stragglers of my coveted "subject matter" disappearing along a shallow depression in the desert. Eagerness promptly returned, but I checked my pace to measure the intervening terrain. And gusto gave place to gloom. There would be no "shooting" of sheep today.

"Botheration!" I panted aloud, and with some vehemence. "They're too far away." And I stood scowling morosely at the vanishing offenders for having thus outdistanced me. Moreover, in the absence of an innocent bystander with whom to commiserate, I pounced upon a little lizard that had darted out from a rock to stare pop-eyed.

"Only a tenderfoot would go hunting such silly quarry as mutton, anyway!" I declared. And the lizard blinked assent. Whereupon I gave up the chase and sat down to wipe the perspiration and to ruminate upon *what price photographs.* It was then that my ear caught faint cries, coming from a large mud hole in the direction of the retreating sheep.

* * *

Of course, everybody knows it is a common tenet of the desert that humans do not run in the fierce blaze of the midsummer sun—through sand. It is practically never necessary, anyway. And it is exceedingly uncomfortable. But I was not thinking of tenets at this minute—only of something the trader had been telling me about sheep—and even cattle—lost each year in the quicksand. (I did not learn until later that the process is cruelly slow.) And I ran.

Had I perceived in my riding shirt a possible rope, the problem would have been relatively easy. But, once dressed, for no sensible reason I always think of my clothes as identical with my person. And, besides, I had never before in my life been face to face with a lamb in a mud hole.

* * *

At sight of an able-bodied rescuer, the baby left off its woeful bleating. Fortunately, it was near enough to the bank to be reached. But how? Only head and neck were above the surface. Not an Indian in sight from this place, not a board or stick to pry under the animal, and I had never seen blacker, thicker, more clay-like mud!

At first, induced probably by some notion of disclaiming my own fears, I actually tried to be funny. I squatted on my heels and said, Fancy meeting you here. And then I saw that it wasn't funny at all.

I know nothing whatever about handling farm animals. I, therefore, put the camera on the ground—fervently trusting that no sand would blow into it—braced my feet, reached out and grasped the creature's ears, and heaved. (How astonishing the weight of a half-grown lamb!) The struggle was renewed with fresh hope; but the thick slime offered no foothold whatever and, fearing that my technique was injuring instead of helping, and because I was on the verge of toppling in myself, I let go.

The hapless animal sank back into the sucking ooze and again cried for help. It was growing pitifully tired of the struggle. It seemed almost to be giving up. Now I looked searchingly in all directions. I called loudly: "Na-va-ho-o—" But there was only an immense stillness everywhere. In all the vast Arizona desert—in all the world just now—there were only this little lamb and I.

* * *

And I must do something! A flighty impulse urged my getting into the hole myself and boosting the creature out; but was reined back by the thought of quicksand and a vision of my person mired to the neck, with no rescuer at hand. It was a wholly new experience for me, this being without any material tools whatsoever. Nothing but my hands. I resolved to have one more try with the ears, and this time grasped them with all my strength, clutching all the wool I could gather in from its head; and I continued to pull until it seemed that the inadequate little handles must surely come off.

Whispers came, as whispers come at such times: *Just a silly sheep that knows only to follow other silly sheep*—No, no!—a woolly toy that eager children love!—*Just an animal that may be some Indian's meat tomorrow*—No matter, it shall not suffer such an end!

"Try again, lamby pie," I urged. "—try again." If only my footing would hold!

* * *

Slowly, slowly now—so cruelly loath to yield—the treacherous mire gave up its tired victim, the once white wooliness a mass of heavy ooze. For only a few moments, it lay wearily on the sand, then reeled to its feet, hungering instinctively for the flock.

"That way, lambkin," I said. I motioned in the direction that the flock had taken, and the little trouper wobbled crazily away. Presently it would reach the coolness of the ravine.

I picked up my camera and started back for Tonalea. So! For a brief little while, I had been needed in this aloof, indifferent land. I, the outsider, had counted for something to a little lamb. Tumbleweed and rabbit-bush seemed to nod approval as I climbed the slope. The desert seemed less austere, almost tender. And something warm and comforting stole over me like the balm of forgiveness. What mattered the plastered mud on my hitherto clean boots?

GRACE E. HOOVER

Seasoned

Now in September when the tougher grass
Prepares its winter root,
The sheep come down the mountain pass
To nibble the mountain's foot.

The lambs that were awkward and frisky of limb
On the upward stretches now go
Sedately as any old ewe down the rim
To the valley's floor below.

KEITH THOMAS

Understanding versus Superstition

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In view of the vast quantity of misleading propaganda now being sent out into human consciousness through modern methods of news transmission, one feels the need as never before for some practical means of distinguishing between the false and the true reports. Students of the Bible cannot fail to see that what is taking place in the world today is a continuation, on a much larger scale than ever before, of the age-old struggle between the conflicting elements of good and evil. They see, furthermore, that the only way by which permanent peace can be established on earth is in obedience to the divine laws which are progressively revealed throughout the sacred Scriptures.

In what is known as the prophetic period of the Old Testament we are told that even then there were both true and false teachers. Some of these latter were held in much greater popular favor than those who spoke with divine authority. Both Jeremiah and Elijah, for example, were in frequent disfavor because of their denunciations of the prevalent wickedness in high places. The true prophets, being conscious of divine inspiration, felt justified in uttering their warnings in the name of God. On a certain occasion Jeremiah vehemently exclaimed against the false prophets of his time, saying (Jeremiah 23:32), "Behold, I am against them that prophesy false dreams, saith the Lord, and do tell them, and cause my people to err by their lies, and by their lightness; yet I sent them not, nor commanded them." Such uncompromising utterances were characteristic of these rugged prophets who loved God more than they feared mankind.

When, at a later date, John the Baptist came preaching his doctrine of repentance, using the metaphor of a threshing floor, he said of the coming Messiah (Matthew 3:11, 12), "He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost, and with fire: whose fan is in his hand, and he will throughly purge his floor, and gather his wheat into the garner; but he will burn up the chaff with unquenchable fire."

The Master confirmed in practice all that his predecessors had predicted concerning the expected Messiah, and he never failed to uncover hypocrisy or to minister to the receptive thought. To all who were ready and willing to follow in his footsteps he said (John 8:31, 32), "If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." With this positive assurance to guide our footsteps there can be no excuse for our not gaining a sufficient understanding of the truth to defend our thinking against the delusions of these present days. Nevertheless, a very large proportion of mankind still clings to the ancient superstition that seeing is believing, and that the physical senses are the only channels through which happiness can be obtained.

Christian Science, discovered and founded by Mary Baker Eddy, shows the falsity of the belief that life and intelligence are dependent upon or are existent in matter. In fact, it exposes all theories founded upon material premises, as phases of superstition. Mary Baker Eddy writes on page 83 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Science only can explain the incredible good and evil elements now coming to the surface. Mortals must find refuge in Truth in order to escape the error of these latter days." And on the same page she adds, "Between Christian Science and all forms of superstition a great gulf is fixed, as impassable as that between Dives and Lazarus."

It is probable that very few people are willing to admit that they are being influenced by superstition. Nevertheless the fact remains that sin, sickness, and death are the products of superstition, for they imply a belief in an evil power opposed to the omnipotence of God. To entertain a belief which rests upon a false foundation is, therefore, superstition. It is plain that so long as falsehood is believed to be true there can be no permanent peace between men or nations.

The Scriptures are insistent upon the fact that the ever-present divine Mind is available at all times to guide and guard the receptive thought. In order to demonstrate this great truth, however, the individual must know how to resist the temptation to yield to misleading suggestions that would impede his progress. The God-given capacity to know the truth has always been present in human consciousness, and the ability to express the truth becomes increasingly apparent through an understanding of Christian Science. While a belief in God's allness has always been professed by Christendom, this fact has been clouded by the assumption that evil is one of God's instruments for doing good. Christian Science denies this latter proposition on the ground that evil is wholly inconsistent with the divine nature. Christian Science presents proof of the falsity of evil by healing all manner of diseases and by reforming those in bondage to sinful habits.

Christian healing is the sign following spiritual understanding which the Master required of his followers, and it is, therefore, the only proof that his teachings are understood. Speaking of the effect upon the present and future generations of this great discovery, as it becomes still better understood, Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 235), "This movement of thought must push on the ages: it must start the wheels of reason aright, educate the affections to higher resources, and leave Christianity unbiased by the superstitions of a senior period."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish)

By Courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, to The Christian Science Monitor

AN APACHE STORAGE BASKET

The Apache were once the wanderers among American Indians, moving about in bands, hunting and raiding. They spoke different dialects and practiced varying customs.

Their highest accomplishment was in the art of basket making. Pottery vessels were inconvenient in the nomadic days of the Apache, and so the Indians developed these deftly woven containers, the textile materials of which were collected amidst grasses and roots. Apache baskets are notable for the vigor and boldness of their designs which include stylized figures of men and animals and abstract decorative motives.

Hawthorne in The Old Manse

The Old Manse, the old parsonage, stood on the rising ground above the water meadows of the Concord River. It was a sleepy and sluggish river, the current of which was so slow that Hawthorne spent weeks there before he understood which way it flowed. . . .

Old stone gateposts—there was no gate—made a formal beginning to the avenue of black ash trees which reached from the road to the house. On one side of that avenue lay the plots of kitchen garden which were for three years to be the object of Hawthorne's attention. The garden was of "precisely the right extent. An hour or two of morning labor was all that it required. But I used to visit and re-visit it a dozen times a-day, and stand deep in contemplation over my vegetable progeny, with a love that nobody could share or conceive of, who had never taken part in the process of creation. It was one of the most bewitching sights in the world to observe a hill of beans thrusting aside the soil, or a row of early peas just peeping forth sufficiently to trace a line of delicate green. Later in the season, the humming-birds were attracted by a peculiar variety of bean; and they were a joy to me. . . ." At the back of the house was the old orchard, the planting of which had amused Ripley's parishioners, who did not know he was going to live to the age of ninety. Now past its prime it still produced masses of fruit but of poor quality. "In the stillest afternoon, if I listened, the thump of a great apple was audible, falling without a breath of wind, from the mere necessity of perfect ripeness. And besides, there were pear trees, that flung down bushels of heavy pears; and peach trees, which in a good year torment me with peaches, neither to be eaten nor kept, nor without perplexity and labour, to be given away." The house—too large for them and in a bad state of repair—appealed to Hawthorne's romantic tastes. Once painted white, it was now old in appearance beyond its years. Thick and luxuriant moss grew on its timbers wherever the moist northeast wind struck it; creepers that love the sun grew over the rest. It was a creaking, rather ghostly house with many more rooms than they required. It was so cold in winter that the servant bending over a washtub full of boiling water was reputed to have hoar frost on her hair. But it was a comfortable house to which he became during his all too short tenancy very genuinely devoted. And when spring came to Concord vale, or summer, or best of all, autumn, there was for him no place like it.—From "Nathaniel Hawthorne: A Modest Man," by Edward Mather. (New York: Crowell.)

As the Indian Woman Loves Beauty

There were beans and maize to be stored for the winter. So one day an Indian woman set about making a basket in which to store them with the materials at hand—reeds, raffia, palm fronds, yucca. And as she wove the strands in and out, she recorded in color and in texture the designs that she saw about her—birds, lightning, horses, sun, clouds. The result was a thing of beauty.

A woman was not content to cook in a pot made of dull-colored earth. With careful hands she molded the clay into a beautiful shape. With a piece of yucca or mesquite she drew lovely designs on it; sometimes in color, sometimes she merely etched on the surface a lacelike design in light and shade.

A woman wove strands of wool across the loom. She took pride in pressing them tightly and more tightly together. Thus, there was created a soft texture that made the blanket fold more gently about the body of the man she loved.

She dipped her yarns in juices and waters to give them color. She frayed out cloth she bought from traders and got more brilliant reds for her blankets. The sun, the birds, the lovely things that lived about her were drawn into the blanket with these colored strands.

The gourds that grew behind her hut were good to hold water and food. But that was not enough. So with colorings made from berries and flowers and herbs, she painted these gourds with replicas of things she considered beautiful—flowers, birds, animals, reptiles.

Thus the Indian woman evinces the primitive urge of all women to make something beautiful with their fingers and by so doing to infuse beauty into everyday life. This has been woman's great gift in the evolution of culture through the ages.—From "Modern Primitive Arts," by Catharine Oglesby. (New York: Whittlesey House.)

Marigolds

The marigolds were late to bloom,
And seemed, at first, not worth the room
They took from zinnias, beans, and corn
Whose swift growth made their growth forlorn;

But late in summer, on the verge
Of fall, they bloome and, like an urge
That burst into an orange flame,
Put zinnias, beans, and corn to shame.

JAMES BROWN

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Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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ENTENDIMIENTO CONTRA SUPERSTICION

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

En vista de la cantidad tan enorme de propaganda errónea que se está circulando actualmente mediante los métodos modernos de transmisión para influir la conciencia humana, se siente más que nunca la necesidad de algún medio práctico para distinguir entre informaciones falsas y verdaderas. Las personas que han estudiado la Biblia no pueden menos que observar que lo que está pasando en el mundo de hoy no es más que una continuación, en escala mayor de lo que nunca antes se ha visto, de la lucha antigua entre los elementos antagonistas del bien y del mal. Ven además que la única manera de establecer la paz permanente en la tierra consiste en obedecer las leyes divinas, que se van revelando progresivamente en las Sagradas Escrituras.

Hasta en lo que se conoce como el período profético del Antiguo Testamento se dice que solía haber tanto enseñanzas verdaderas como erróneas. Algunas de estas últimas eran mucho más populares que las que procedían de la autoridad divina. Jeremías y Elías, por ejemplo, fueron frecuentemente mirados con malquerencia a causa de sus denuncias de la maldad en altos lugares. Los profetas verdaderos, siendo conscientes de la inspiración divina, se sintieron justificados al pronunciar sus amonestaciones en el nombre de Dios. En cierta ocasión Jeremías se expresó con vehemencia contra los falsos profetas de su tiempo, diciendo (Jeremías, 23:32): "He aquí que estoy contra los que profetizan sueños mentirosos, dice Jehová, y los cuentan para extraviar a mi pueblo, con sus mentiras y con sus vanas jactancias; y yo no los envié, ni les he dado encargo." Tales declaraciones inflexibles fueron características de aquellos profetas indomables que amaban a Dios más de lo que temían a los hombres.

Cuando más tarde Juan Bautista vino, predicando su doctrina del arrepentimiento, usó la metáfora de la era, diciendo de la venida del Mesías (San Mateo, 3:11, 12): "El os bautizará con Espíritu Santo y fuego. Cuyo aventador está en su mano, y limpiará completamente su era, y recogerá su trigo en el granero; mas quemará la paja con fuego inextinguible."

El Maestro confirmó en la práctica todo lo que sus predecesores habían predicho respecto del Mesías esperado, y no dejó nunca de desenmascarar la hipocresía o de suministrar al pensamiento receptivo. A todos los que estaban dispuestos a seguir sus pasos, les dijo (San Juan, 8:31, 32): "Si permaneciereis en mi palabra, seréis verdaderamente mis discípulos; y conoceréis la verdad, y la verdad os hará libres." Con esta seguridad positiva para guía de nuestros pasos, no puede haber excusa por no ganar un entendimiento suficiente de la verdad para defender nuestro pensamiento contra los engaños de estos días presentes. Pero a pesar de todo hay gran número de hombres que aun se adhieren a la antigua superstición de que se necesita ver para creer, y que los sentidos corporales son los únicos canales por los cuales se puede lograr la felicidad.

La Ciencia Cristiana, descubierta y fundada por Mary Baker Eddy, demuestra la falsedad de la creencia de que la vida e inteligencia dependen de la materia o existen en ella. Hasta se puede decir que denuncia todas las teorías que se basan en premisas materiales como fases de la superstición. Mary Baker Eddy escribe en la página 83 del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures (Ciencia y Salud con Clave de las Escrituras): "Sólo la Ciencia puede explicar los increíbles elementos buenos y malos que ahora vienen a la superficie. Los mortales tienen que encontrar refugio en la Verdad para escapar de los errores de estos tiempos venideros." Y en la misma página añade: "Entre la Ciencia Cristiana y toda forma de superstición hay un gran abismo, tan intransitable como aquel que separaba al hombre rico de Lázaro."

Habrá pocas personas que quieran admitir que se dejan influir por la superstición. Y sin embargo es un hecho que el pecado, la enfermedad y la muerte son los productos de la superstición, porque implican creencia en un poder malo, opuesto a la omnipotencia de Dios. El albergar una creencia que se basa sobre cimientos falsos es por lo tanto una forma de superstición. Es evidente que mientras la falsedad se considere verdad no puede haber paz permanente entre hombres y naciones.

Las Escrituras insisten en el hecho de que la Mente divina y siempre presente está a nuestro alcance a todas horas para guiar y proteger el pensamiento receptivo. Pero para demostrar esta gran verdad, el individuo tiene que aprender a resistir la tentación de ceder a sugestiones engañosas que impedirían su progreso. La capacidad, otorgada por Dios, de conocer la verdad siempre ha estado presente en la conciencia humana, y la habilidad para expresar la verdad se va manifestando cada vez más plenamente gracias a un entendimiento de la Ciencia Cristiana. Aunque la cristiandad siempre haya profesado creer en la totalidad de Dios, este hecho ha sido obscurecido por la suposición de que el mal es uno de los instrumentos de los cuales Dios se vale para hacer bien. La Ciencia Cristiana refuta esta proposición basándose en que el mal no está en nada de acuerdo con la naturaleza divina. La Ciencia Cristiana presenta la prueba de esta falsedad del mal, curando toda clase de enfermedades y reformando a los que parecen ser esclavos de propensiones pecaminosas.

La curación cristiana es la señal efectuada por el entendimiento espiritual que el Maestro requiría de sus discípulos, y es por lo tanto la única prueba de que sus enseñanzas sean entendidas. Hablando de los efectos que este gran descubrimiento ha de ejercer sobre las generaciones presente y futura, a medida que llegue a comprenderse cada vez mas plenamente, Mary Baker Eddy escribe en la página 235 de su libro Miscellaneous Writings (Escritos Miscelaneos): "Este movimiento mental tiene que adelantar las generaciones venideras: tiene que hacer andar las ruedas de la razón en la dirección justa, educar los afectos para dirigirlos a fines más elevados, y librar el cristianismo de la influencia de supersticiones de una época anterior."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiendose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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Intimate Message: Washington

The G. O. P. and Mr. Willkie ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

Is the Republican Party going to be a casualty of the second World War?

This is more than a theoretical question. It is a practical and immediate question and it is a matter to which Wendell L. Willkie and other Republican leaders who think as he does are giving a good deal of attention.

Those who have recently talked with the party's 1940 Presidential candidate find him more convinced today than ever before that if the Republican Party continues to present itself to the American people as the sponsor of isolationism, it will never again gain control of the Government.

Apparently Mr. Willkie is determined to do something about this besides deliver speeches and argue with his isolationist colleagues, and while he has not yet made a formal announcement of his plans he is prepared to do about as follows:

Broadly, Mr. Willkie is persuaded that the time is near at hand when the isolationist issue should be debated not merely on a national scale but should be debated and decided in the voting districts of every member of Congress.

He'll Exert Strong Pressure

He intends to use actively his fullest possible influence to bring about the nomination by his own party of Congressional and Senatorial candidates who are not isolationists and who will give Republican leadership to the cause of American co-operation in building the postwar peace.

Both in next year's primaries and in next year's Congressional elections he will devote himself unsparingly to campaigning in support of every Republican non-isolationist candidate who wishes to accept his backing. He will campaign nationally and he will campaign locally. He is willing to go into every Congressional district in a stumping effort to rescue the Republican Party from isolationism.

It has been suggested that Mr. Willkie intends to make his opposition to Republican isolationism so thorough as to carry him again across party lines into active support of Democratic candidates who are prepared to support the same foreign policies as have been advocated jointly by Mr. Roosevelt and himself. Mr. Willkie does not intend to do this. It is possible that in an isolated case he might back a Democratic Congressional candidate against a Republican isolationist who has carried his position to what Mr. Willkie would consider extreme obstructionism, but his intention is to work within the party itself.

Mr. Willkie's forthright plan may be upsetting to a number of his party's politicians but it has exceedingly interesting and significant possibilities. It suggests that whatever the state of the war next year and whatever the measure of America's participation in the war next year, the American people will have many opportunities to express themselves on the role they wish the United States to play in postwar reconstruction.

Thus while the issue of America's entry into the present war may be determined by events beyond a single nation's control, the issue of America's entry into the future peace may be greatly influenced if not determined by the Congressional voting in 1942.

Now, when the Republican Presidential nominee declares that unless his party turns emphatically from isolationism, it will never again be called to take over the Government, Mr. Willkie frankly faces the fact that if the Republican Party, as represented by the majority of its present Congressmen, had been in control of the Government for the past 18 months there would have been no repeal of the arms embargo—sale of war supplies to the opponents of Naziism would still be banned—there would have been no Lend-Lease aid to the defending democracies, there would have been no Selective Service army in training, as it now is, and the War Department would not have been allowed the extension of the training period which it recommended as vital to the defense of the United States.

Party Reform His Aim

All of these steps in behalf of defense and in opposition to Hitlerism were opposed by the great majority of the Republican members of Congress. All of these steps were indorsed and vigorously supported by Mr. Willkie.

The reason why Mr. Willkie is starting now to encourage and sponsor non-isolationist Republican candidates in next year's election is because it is his judgment that unless his party frees itself from this record and wholeheartedly embraces the foreign policies of responsible co-operation with the rest of the world which he has advocated, it is headed for extinction.

There is a further consideration of genuine importance. Quite apart from his non-partisan support of the President in this crisis, Mr. Willkie earnestly believes that unless the Republican Party offers the country a constructive, forward-looking, non-isolationist foreign policy, it will never succeed in rallying the country to a constructive alternative to the New Deal's domestic policy. It will be disastrous for the United States, he holds, to force the country to choose between the New Deal's inadequate domestic policy and the Republican Party's inadequate foreign policy. Mr. Willkie's hope is to reform the Republican Party's foreign policy.

The Country Speaks: Boston

They're Biting ..... ***By Leon Stone***

"A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," and so, by translation into sea terms, the price of fresh swordfish during the brief summer season has been the highest this year in memory of veteran Boston Fish Pier authorities.

At least, that is the reasoning of the fisherfolk who, with their ancestors, have pulled their livelihood out of the sea for more than three centuries.

It all revolves around an economic factor—the pay envelope. For fishermen are not unlike other workers in preferring to follow the channel of highest remuneration, though it indirectly causes many a disappointment to those who knew the romance of the fishing fleet in the days of "Captains Courageous,"—before the advent of the "machine age" in fishing, and that includes radio.

Skill and Romance of Sea Reduced

No more do skippers vie with skill of competitors in handling of sail to reach the market first. No longer do dories put out in fog and storm to haul in trawl lines by hand. No more do the fishermen guess about the market, and prices. For all that information comes to them, by radio while they are far off shore. And the use of sail has entirely given way to power, as far as the trips to and from the fishing grounds are concerned. Furthermore, the men now stay on board the larger vessels, which haul big nets behind them.

Under such conditions, coupled with two other important factors, the fishermen of Boston and Gloucester, prefer to stay on the vessels that go out for groundfish—staples that are easily located the year around—and receive a fairly steady wage, even though it be on a co-operative share basis.

The two vital factors that lend strength and support to the situation, are: (1) Higher price levels have prevailed for fresh fish since the Navy took over a group of the big trawlers and draggers for use as mine sweepers and layers. (2) Vastly larger markets have been developed for rose fish—known also as red fish—which were once tossed overboard by fishermen until a big demand was built up for them in the Middle West.

All this tends to insure steady outlets for large receipts of fish, and at prices that provide the fishermen with what is described in fishing circles as the best pay the fishermen ever had. For fresh fish has been selling close to 3.5 cents a pound on the average, direct from the vessels, whereas some summers have found the price two cents or even less.

If the modern fisherman went out for swordfish, he must face uncertainties both in the supply of fish, and in prices paid for the catches. The result is that only about 10 sail, as fishermen describe the number of vessels, were engaged in swordfishing out of Boston and Gloucester this season. The usual fleet number 40 to 50 sail. Scarcity of the fish result, and prices skyrocket.

Sometimes It's a "Nantucket Sleighride"

Swordfish have to be located by a lookout on the masthead and caught singly, and the vessel has to cruise almost continuously in search of the fish, thereby using large quantities of fuel, which come out of the proceeds of the trip, before the shares are determined for the fishermen. It is sometimes necessary to cruise two or three weeks before getting a good load. Special gear and equipment are necessary, and must be "fitted" in May, and stored away again in October. Then there are the hazards of persuing the big fellows—averaging 150 pounds each—in dories. This is the famed "Nantucket Sleighride" that so many sons of Gloucester and Boston have experienced in riding at a fast clip o'er the ocean for miles, with a fish providing motive power.

All these factors constitute the "bush" in the thoughts of fishermen, while the red fisheries and cod and haddock fishing offer them the "bird in the hand."

Yet those rugged fishermen who did risk the uncertainties of swordfishing this year profited well by their decision. They have received about 32.38 cents a pound on the average this season, for their catches, compared with 23.63 cents for the similar period a year ago.

As is customary in the fisheries, outstanding cases bring large returns to the crews of some of the fleet. The Emma Marie of Gloucester, for instance, received a "stock" for one trip recently, that netted $500.16 to each member of the crew for the 16-day trip. The all-time high in the swordfisheries is believed to be held by the Edgartown schooner Hazel M. Jackson, which brought in a trip in 1920 that netted about $600 to each man.

So the public paid the bill this summer in higher prices for the "beefsteak of the sea" because it was comparatively scarce, despite the influx of fairly large quantities from Nova Scotia. Japan formerly shipped large quantities of frozen swordfish to Boston, but the volume of this business has been curtailed heavily by the strained relations between the United States and Japan, and the subsequent reduction in Japanese steamship service.

To Change the Subject:

Morale Higher—by Six-odd Feet

Whenever I hear complaints about the youths of America being "dragged" into the service, I smile, thinking of Tom's aggressive campaign against the Army, Navy, and Marine recruiting officers. We were "on the spot" observers, for we were hard put to it to cover Tom's work the days he took off for action without warning.

Tom was our mail clerk, and a good one. His six feet two, distributed mostly in stride, could encompass the news room leisurely yet more quickly than any three clerks before him. Quiet, a bit bashful, strictly noncombative, almost as lean as long, we had in 10 years come to attribute to Tom the same regularity and dependability as the United States Mail itself. So the first time he was A. W. O. L., it took us by surprise.

Unaware of the pile of pamphlets and other official literature he had been salvaging daily, how were we to know it was accumulating so rapidly under his bed that one morning it would push him right out and on his way to the recruiting station? But the Army wasn't having any of Tom that day, and we got our mail clerk back. That is, his long legs were at work for us again, and there was a certain surface attention to duty, but his heart and thoughts were far afield.

If You Don't Succeed

We were somewhat prepared, therefore, for Tom's second disappearance, when he assayed the Navy—with the same disappointing, but, to him, inconclusive results. On the third occasion we ventured a guess on the Marines, and won, but Tom didn't. It was evident he had a personal battle to win before he could become a fighter for Uncle Sam—a physical defect, which had kept him from passing his examinations, had to be overcome. Thus for a time his persistent efforts were turned in that direction until came the day when, trying an Army Recruiting Office in another city, he passed all tests, was accepted, and assigned to leave for a distant point the following Saturday.

That was Thursday. Friday we had a different young man on the mail. He had Tom's form and features, but never had his co-workers seen such exuberant joy and animation. Those of us who received the wrong letters in the course of that Friday, rerouted them with an indulgent smile, and a warm feeling in our hearts for the lad who was so eager to serve.

Shoes Tangled in Red Tape

So our Tom is in the army, or we should say partially in, for according to his last letter, his feet are still civilian clad. He writes:

They hadn't any shoes to fit me, so they had to put in a special order for them. One of the sergeants there told me the order had to go to the Army Base in Boston, then to Washington and from there to the Quartermaster Depot in Philadelphia. I have a copy of the order to keep with me in case I am questioned. There is a hole in one of my shoes now, but the sergeant is going to try to get the Quartermaster Department to fix them. He says they are not supposed to work on any but service shoes, but then I am not supposed to have to supply them.

I don't know what this Army would do if it weren't for my feet to joke about. A sergeant told me that getting my shoes shined would be an expensive proposition because the rates for housepainting hereabouts are high!

If Webster is right in defining army morale as "dependent on such moral or mental factors as zeal, spirit, hope, confidence, etc." there is at least one section of the army where morale is higher than it was—by about six feet two.

B. M.

A Corner of Wartime Britain—In Alabama

International Quartet: Can You Tell Just From Their Faces Which Are British and Which American?
Of course the pith helmets make it easy to identify the two Britishers, but the faces are curiously representative.

In sharing the same teachers, the same classrooms and the same mess hall, young British and American flying cadets learn that they also share the same basic ideals and aims.

By Albert D. Hughes
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Unless you were sure this was "the good old U. S. A." you might think you had strayed onto a British frontier post somewhere in India. Those troops with the pith helmets, for instance, the commands given in crisp British, the heat from the ground so intense that it makes the buildings in the background look squiggly.

But no, there's the American flag flying, you assure yourself. There are no natives running around in turbans or breech clouts. That is the first group of impressions you receive upon seeing one of the contingents of Britishers who are undergoing flight training here at the Southeast Air Training Center.

As you watch them in training, your mind turns to history. For you are watching history in reverse. Among the "facts" which the drafters of the Declaration of Independence "submitted to a candid world" was the "quartering of large bodies of armed troops among us." And now because the free peoples of the world have united to make their "declaration of independence" from Nazi tyranny, these British troops have been welcomed to American soil. It is the first "occupation" by British soldiers in the United States in a century and a half.

Second Group

These Britishers are part of the 8,000 airmen which the Royal Air Force hopes to have available in a year for its "Spitfires" and "Hurricanes" through American flight training.

Approximately 1,400 British aviation cadets are now receiving instruction in this training center. Virtually all of them are in the elementary training stage with the exception of 159 cadets who have moved ahead to the Basic School at Gunter Field; here, and 168 who have moved to the Basic School at Macon, Ga. Three contingents of British youth have arrived so far in groups of about 500 men each.

The primary course, which takes 10 weeks, is operated by private contractors. After this the boys go into Basic School for another 10 weeks, followed by a final 10 weeks in Advanced School, whence they emerge as full-fledged pilots. This is the same course of training that American flying cadets receive.

Luxury

The embryonic British fliers, RAF Wing Commander Henry Hogan, Senior Administrative Officer said, are grateful first for their bright yellow traning ships and, second for "luxuries" placed within their reach—more often than not merely staple food articles that have been unavailable in Britain. They arrive from bombed areas, generally tired from their long journey, and welcome their comfortable barracks here with good beds and the recreational facilities. They generally express appreciation for the quantity and quality of food, especially the milk, and the opportunity to sleep without bombing raid noises.

As ever in the great flying fraternity the British boys make quick friends with the American flying cadets, the command personnel at the Training Center, and remark on the especially friendly interest shown in them by civilians.

Work Side by Side

In a large training center like Montgomery it is not so easy to get closer personally to the British youth and, in order to meet them at closer hand we made a visit to the primary training school operated by the Lakeland School of Aeronautics in Lakeland, Fla., one of the private contractors.

Here we found these British youths, who range from 19 to 23 years of age, training side by side with American flying cadets also studiously applying themselves in order to win their wings and commissions in the United States Army Air Corps.

The fledglings from both countries have the same instructors, flying equipment, mess hall, recreational facilities and ground school class rooms, but are billeted in separate barracks. They have settled down to the grind of learning to fly which begins at 5:30 a. m. and keeps them "on the go" until "lights out" at 9:30 p. m.

Natural Pilots

According to Albert I. Lodwick, co-owner of the school, the Britishers are excellent pilot material and will prove adept at manning bombers and pursuit ships of the RAF when they have finished the 30-week course of training laid out for them.

The Britons, a serious, sober, mature lot, despite their youthful appearance, impressed one at first glance as capable, well educated, refined youngsters. Many of them are just out of college and a large number of them hold degrees from leading British universities. They come from various parts of the British Isles with Gravesend, Essex, Kent, Scotland and Wales being well represented. One lad was from Australia and another from Singapore.

'America Tops'

All kinds of British life are represented from an occupational standpoint. There are bank clerks, "bobbies" from London, a Scotland Yard man, commercial salesmen, schoolmasters, agriculturalists and grocers.

In general they sum it all up here with: "America, and Lakeland, in particular, are tops."

Socially speaking, they add that necessary fillip to many a gathering, hence these youths are continually swamped with invitations not only from Lakelanders but also from such centers as Palm Beach, Daytona Beach, Tampa and St. Petersburg. But Flight Lieut. W. W. Watson, administrative officer here in charge of the students, admitted he had been forced to decline many of the invitations.

On week ends, however, they make the most of it when they get leave. While in town they discard their pith helmets for American straw hats. Cameras, socks and sport shirts are apparently the favorite purchases. Oranges and orange drinks are consumed in great quantities. As one British lad put it "With oranges costing 75 cents each and with hardly any available except for hospitals, we are naturally fond of oranges."

Florida's Chance

Leave it to Florida not to neglect a promotional opportunity—orange juice, the State drink here, is furnished them in large quantities and has apparently supplanted the typical British drink—tea. Butter, milk and second helpings are also favorites on the menus. To a man they are enthusiastic in their praise of their quarters, food, equipment and recreational facilities.

The tremendous size of America and the distances between towns impresses these boys greatly. In England, they said, a trip of several hours on the train takes them from one end of the country to the other. Traveling for days, therefore, on the train between Canada and Florida is a novel experience for most of them.

Newspapers Please

Another Florida phenomenon—bathing beauties—draws the general compliment that "We have seen pictures of your Florida bathing beauties over there, but I must say they are even prettier than their pictures over here."

The large number of automobiles on the streets and the bulky American newspapers also come in for attention. "Since the war," a boy with a decided British accent said, "our papers have been only one folded sheet. It's rather amazing to see such large journals, and good ones, too."

At first the Southerners and the Britishers had a difficult time understanding one another, but that is rapidly adjusting itself as the Britishers begin to pick up American slang and the Southerners take on British expressions.

Puzzled

The British lads, and especially a cockney youth, are still puzzled at a local reporter and photographer who took a picture of the first British boy to take to the air.

"What's your name?" asked the reporter.

"John Stiples," was the reply—the vowel sounding like 'I' to your American reporter.

Wishing to make certain, he asked, "Do you spell it 'STEYEPLES'?"

"That's correct," replied the British lad, "STEYEPLES."

When the picture and the story of John "Stiples" appeared in print, everyone called attention to the fact that the name had been mispelled. It should have been "Staples." The Americans didn't realize that an "a" to a cockney is pronounced "eye."

Welcome!

Dom Di Maggio Making Successful September Comeback in Batter's Box for Sox

Little Professor Has Big Day in Opener With Tigers

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It was an hour before the opener of the Tiger series at Fenway Park and Dom Di Maggio had just returned to the dugout after taking his swings in batting practice.

"They must have rung in some professional balls on me," said the young Red Sox center fielder, grinning. "I hit a couple over the wall."

They must have used those same "professional balls" after the game got under way, too, because the "Little Professor" did all right. He tripled to the right of center field in the first inning, homered with the bases loaded in the second and doubled in the fourth.

Comeback Month

September has been a comeback month for Di Maggio. After staying above .300—sometimes .400—through April, May, June and part of July, he hit the chute—as a ball player would say—in the second half of the season. At the end of July he had slumped to .269. As August closed out he was in exactly the same spot.

However, the arrival of September marked the beginning of a Di Maggio reawakening in the batter's box, and although his average was still a mediocre .272 early today, he had a hitting streak of eight games and was definitely on the road back. Dom did .301 last year, as a freshman, and would like to go that high, at least, before the schedule runs out Sept. 28.

As the Red Sox beat the Tigers yesterday, 6-0, with Dick Newsome chalking up No. 17 in his quest for 20 victories, Di Maggio stole the offensive show. Driving a ball between McCosky and Campbell in the first inning, he made third standing up and tallied the first Boston run on Finney's infield out. With the bases jammed in the second, he lifted his seventh four-bagger over the high wall in left to complete the scoring.

This sudden outburst brought his runs batted in total for the year to 45, exceptionally good for a lead-off batter, and his runs scored figure to 105. It was his first homer since Aug. 11, at New York.

Newsome took another long stride toward his objective—those 20 big wins. It isn't often that a freshman hurler goes that high and the blond right-hander with the dancing knuckler would like to join the exclusive society.

Four More Tried

His chances of getting there are good, as Manager Joe Cronin will probably be able to start him four times more before the curtain drops on the race. Dick should go against either the Browns on Saturday or the White Sox on Sunday; against the Indians here the middle of next week, and once each at Washington and Philadelphia in the final week of the campaign.

Pitching the brand of ball he did yesterday, he should have no trouble winning three of his last four starts. Only one Tiger reached third base and only three got as far as second. It was his second shutout. He had previously blanked the White Sox at Chicago on June 8.

* * *

Shorts . . . Tomorrow is an open date here in Boston . . . The Browns come in for single games Friday and Saturday . . . Friday, as usual, will be Ladies' day at Fenway Park. . . . The White Sox play a twin bill here on Sunday . . . As the Chicago club was beaten yesterday by Washington, the Red Sox increased their second-place lead to a game and a half . . . The Sox call Newsome "Noose" . . . The Tigers are carrying several youngsters, but probably will not play them as long as they are battling for a first division berth.

* * *

The Braves continued their hitting at Cincinnati yesterday, but lacked the pitching to win . . . A rally in the ninth fell two runs shy . . . Casey Stengel put Frank Lamanna in left field . . . Casey has been toying with this idea for weeks . . Frank is a deer in the field and a good hitter. . . . It is more than an idle gesture . . . Buddy Hassett has hit .500 in the last five games . . . Bob Quinn is to be congratulated for picking up such a promising young ballplayer as Fernandez of San Francisco.

Stress Passing At Dartmouth

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 10 (AP)—Coach Tuss McLaughry stressed passing as the Dartmouth Indians snapped through morning and afternoon football practice sessions yesterday.

Sophomore Tom Douglas, Teddy Arico and Bill Weirman stood out on the throwing end of the aerial work, with Red Krumm and Joe Crowley excelling as receivers.

Aside from the passing, the drills were confined to rehearsal of running formations—with Capt. Stubby Pearson calling plays from his new tackle post—and contact work for the linemen.

"What do you guess is in it today?"

Many children trudge off to school each morning with the happy confidence that when noontime comes they will find something extra good tucked into their lunch boxes. How can mothers keep up with their daily expectation of a "lovely surprise"? One way is to watch advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. Through these advertisements, food manufacturers and local grocers are frequently announcing new food products that will appeal to children.

Bears Prove Title With Good Record

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

That 73-0 victory by which the Chicago Bears won the National Football League title from the Washington Redskins last year was no idle gesture. Local football fans will find out as much tomorrow night when the Bears face the College All-Stars at Fenway Park. The Bears have played more than four exhibition contests this season and have not been beaten.

Last night in Brooklyn, the Bears played a pre-season affair with the Brooklyn Dodgers and won 14 to 9 with Sid Luckman, former Columbia football star, tossing important passes, and George McAfee and Bill Osmanski skirting the ends. These performers are only part of the Bear offense that will appear here.

To Score Early

With the knowledge that the local charges are not conditioned, trained or timed to compete with the invading pro outfit for long, it might be advisable to be on hand early for the start of the game. If the locals get possession of the ball they will throw some flossy plays in an attempt to at least score. As the game progresses they probably will fade.

Coach Swede Nelson most likely will start the game tomorrow night with Dave Rankin of Purdue and Dolly King of Long Island University at the ends; John Yauckoes of Boston College and Joe Ungerer of Fordham at the tackles; George Kerr or B. C. and Charlie Drulis of Temple as guards and Pat Martinelli of Scranton University at center.

Local Backfield

His backfield probably will be an all local affair with four Boston College representatives starting. Walter Dubzinski, converted center, will be at fullback, Charlie O'Rourke and Lou Montgomery at the halfback posts, and Henry Toczylowski at blocking back.

Although George Halas, coach of the Bears, was not on hand early today for verification, it is reasonably safe to assume that his starting line-up will not vary much from that which faced Brooklyn last night. Although there may be a change or two, it would be a pretty impressive test for the collegians.

Hole-in-One Test

At the ends he had Dick Plasman (Vanderbilt) and Johnny Siegal (Columbia); tackles were, Ed Kolman (Temple) and Lee Artoe (Santa Clara and California); guards, Dan Fortmann (Colgate) and Ray Bray (W. State Teach., Kalamazoo); center, Clyde Turner (Hardin-Simmons); quarterback, Luckman; halfbacks, Harry Clark (West Virginia) and McAfee (Duke), and fullback, Osmanski of Holy Cross.

Added to the usual fanfare that accompanies these pre-season affairs will be a hole-in-one contest with Jug McSpaden, Tony Manero, Ted Bishop and Leo Martin trying. The seat sale has nearly reached a point of exhaustion, although there will be some reserved and several unreserved held until the night of the game.

Coast Sensation Comes to Braves For '42 Delivery

Already looking ahead to 1942, the Braves today announced the outright purchase of Froylan Fernandez, whom John Quinn confidently calls "the best young hitter in the Pacific Coast League." A star in the San Francisco infield, the 22-year-old shortstop comes to the local National Leaguers for an undisclosed sum of cash and two players, to be selected later.

Fernandez has had an outstanding offensive year in the West Coast circuit and was sought by several major league outfits. In his third season in organized baseball he has paced Coast League regulars in four important batting departments—hits, total bases, runs batted in and triples.

Secretary Quinn of the Braves quotes the following figures on the high-priced rookie: 153 games, .332 batting average, 93 runs scored, 201 hits, 311 total bases, 102 runs batted in, 35 doubles, 15 triples, 15 homers and 11 stolen bases, which looks like a very impressive record from here.

Fernandez, a right-hander all the way, is not subject to Army call and also was not scheduled to be drafted by baseball law. Therefore, the San Francisco club was in a position to demand a fancy price, and probably did. The rookie will report at Sanford, Fla., next spring.

How the Braves plan to use Fernandez is not known at this time. They would seem well fixed at shortstop, with Eddie Miller around. But it may be that Casey Stengel can convert the Pacific Coast League sensation. Or perhaps Miller will be tossed into the open market. The Braves could undoubtedly strengthen themselves in a couple of other spots by passing on Eddie to another major city.

E. R.

Baseball's Big Six

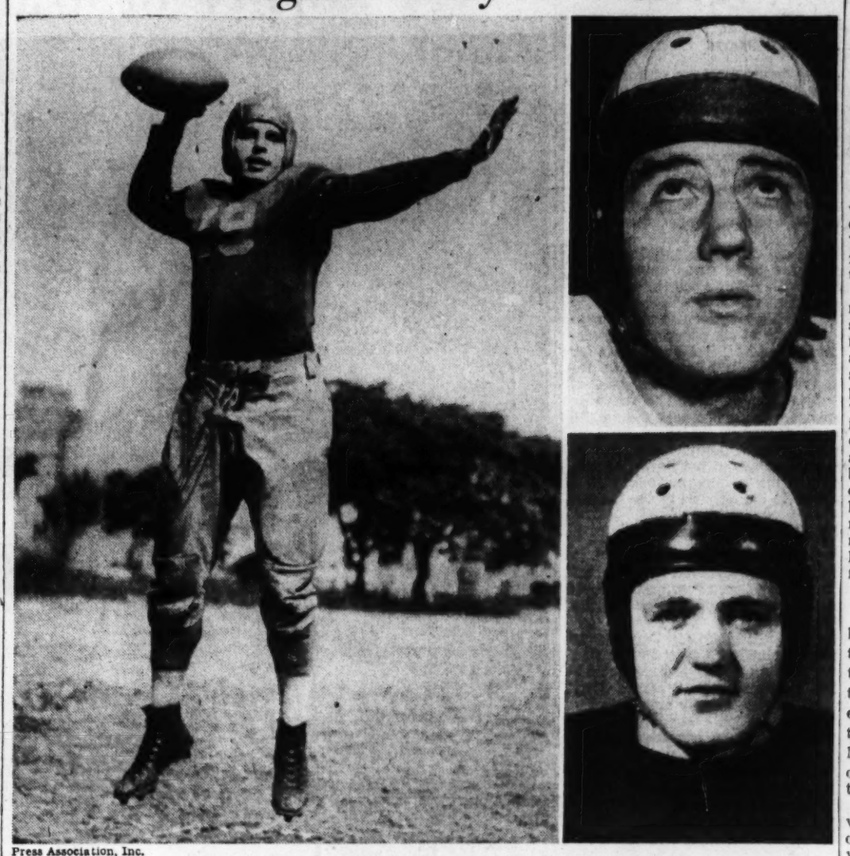
By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three Leaders in Each League)

Player and Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Williams, Red Sox	127	403	134	166	.412
Travis, Senators	131	529	91	193	.363
Di Maggio, Yanks	124	484	113	172	.355
Reiser, Dodgers	120	472	105	159	.337
Hopp, Cardinals	113	345	71	119	.326
Mize, Cardinals	115	440	86	143	.323

Collegians Ready for Pros



Press Association, Inc.

Don Star-Spangled Uniforms Tomorrow Night

When the College All-Stars face the Chicago Bears of the National Football League at Fenway Park in behalf of the Crosscup-Pishon Post of the American Legion, these eastern university stars of last season will play prominent parts. Left: Lane Donelli, former Duquesne back, who is expected to toss a few of the many forwards. Upper right: Walter Matuszczak of Cornell who will share the blocking back duties with Henry Toczylowski. Lower right: Nick Drahos, former prominent Cornell star who was mentioned on several All-America teams, who will be in the All-Star line.

Betty Hicks Newell Plays Best Golf of Tournament

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Four medalists may have been eliminated, the defending champion may have been shunted to the sidelines, and the whole aspect of the 45th women's national amateur golf championship may seem to have gone haywire at The Country Club yesterday afternoon, but the performance of a cute little girl from the West Coast should not be overlooked.

Sort of lost in the general shuffle as Medalists Jean Bauer, Alice Belanger, Grace Amory, and Betty Jameson — the latter defending title-holder as well—were ousted was the three-under-par golf which tiny Elizabeth Hicks Newell of Long Beach, Calif., turned in for the 11 holes she was required to play in defeating Mary Agnes Wall of Menominee, Mich.

A pretty brunette who stands but five feet one inch yet who can hit a golf ball with the best, Mrs. Newell was two under par for the outward nine as she reached the turn in 35 and three under as she added another birdie at the par-five 11th. At this rate—and it appeared she could keep up that brand of golf all day—the little westerner would have wended her way into the locker room with a neat 70 or thereabouts for her day's efforts. On her 11 holes, Betty had only one five, and that came at the par-four ninth, where she hooked a No. 5 wood on her second shot.

Self-Possessed

A very self-possessed little person, Elizabeth took congratulations in stride as word of her achievement was circulated among the players. Highly apparent in her attitude was the thought that what was done was done, and that other matches were coming.

In one respect, the deeply-tanned Californian is like the West Virginia hill-billy, Slammin' Sammy Snead. Immediately she finished her great round, she headed for the practice tee, there to iron out whatever she felt was wrong. Of the whole group of women who began competition at Brookline this week, none practices more assiduously than Mrs. Newell.

Interestingly enough, Betty has been playing golf only four years, and between matches and the practice tee she has, by her own admission, "played a full 10 years of golf." Now just 20 years old and a bride of four months, she has competed in no less than 40 tournaments in the past 3½ years.

Six-Woman Football

Betty took up golf because that was about the only game she had not tried. At Long Beach Polytechnic High School she organized and played on a six-man, or rather six-woman, football team, and even coached it to use a shift. She has bowled, played basketball, and was regular third baseman for her team in the Southern California Softball League. All those sports are past now, though, for Betty has turned whole-heartedly to golf.

"I would rather play a good round of golf than cook," she declared with a twinkle in her eye, "and I guess cooking is a major point with any bride. But if I am playing badly, I guess I would rather mess around with recipes and shortenings."

Four Nationals

In four years of golf Elizabeth has played in four national women's championships. She failed to qualify her first year, but in her second, 1939, she went to the semi-finals only to be beaten by Betty Jameson. Last year she was defeated in the second round. Lowest round of her career was a 69 at the Colonial Club at Fort Worth, Texas, scene of this year's national open tournament.

At present she is the California State champion, and at various times she has won such events as the Western Derby, the Miami Biltmore tournament, and the Southern California championship. This morning, as she continued her bid for a national championship, she met Dorothy Beard of Charles River Country Club, former Massachusetts and Eastern champion.

In her short experience with golf Betty has taken lessons from no less than six professionals, beginning with Larry Gleason at Virginia Country Club in Long Beach and including such well-known teachers as former national open champion Olin Dutra and the famous Long Island pro, Ernest Jones.

"At my beck and call," Betty said with a grin, "I have six different grooves that I know of. Today, I guess I was in a groove that was probably a combination of all of them."

And as though she intended to find out just what groove it most resembled she called to her caddie and headed once again for the practice tee.

Digging Divots

Mrs. Beard was the only Massachusetts player left in the field this morning . . . Others who bowed out yesterday were Alice Belanger of United Shoe, Cynthia Richardson of Highland, Priscilla Janney of Woods Hole, and Mrs. John Goodrich of The Country Club . . . The fortunes of the numerical draw pitted Mrs. Beard with Mrs. Goodrich yesterday, and the two battled right down to the 18th green where the Newton Center girl won by a 1-up margin.

* * *

Helen Sigel, the Philadelphia youngster who is Pennsylvania champion, is the Jimmy Demaret of the girls' league . . . She kept a small gallery in stitches as she practiced with Clara Callender, Betty Hicks Newell, and Dolly Schildmiller following their matches . . . "Hicksie," she called out, "do you have an easy match or do you have to play me tomorrow?" . . . Her definition of a stymie: "Being seven down and six to play" . . . And to her caddie who was chasing balls she called when she was through, "Yoo! Hoo! Soldier" . . . She figured that was turning the tables on the soldiers who recently yoo-hooed at the girls.

* * *

Janet Younker, the girl who defeated Betty Jameson, credits her father and Patty Berg for having helped her win yesterday . . . "My father taught me never to give up and Patty gave me a tip on driving that straightened out my tee shots," she declared . . . "Patty told me to cock my chin and stay behind the ball. I did and only twice did I miss a drive" . . . Janet became the first one to beat Betty in the national since Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page beat her in 1938 . . . Janet was graduated from Barnard College in New York City in 1939, and the day after her last class she had a 78, the first time in her life that she had broken 80.

National Pro League

By the Associated Press

Exhibition at Brooklyn
Chicago Bears 14, Brooklyn Dodgers 9.

Starting Backs Best in Career For Coach Dunn

"I have the best first backfield in my five years here at Northeastern," said Coach Jim Dunn yesterday after watching his Huskies engage in the first of three scrimmages scheduled for this week. Such a statement sets a new high in optimism for the blond pupil of Dick Harlow.

"We have good balance and a real threat from all four positions," said Dunn in amplification of his broader remark. "Capt. Joe Dias is a known quantity in the tailback spot. He has the advantage of strength as well as speed, and he can kick and pass as well as run.

"We've moved Ed Sakovitz from wingback to fullback, where his smooth ball handling and clever faking are valuable. Sophomore Pete Galuffo, now stationed at blocking back, has great spirit, and we're fixing up a few plays that will let him handle the ball.

"Out at wing we have Bob Otenti, who is fast and can run to his left, something very unusual in this day and age. Although he's comparatively small, he does an excellent blocking job, too," Dunn concluded.

Optimism with the backfield prospects stops with the first quartet, however. Newcomer Gale Foster should be a help, while such boys as Dave Murphy, Gunnar Myrbeck, Milton Barth, Stan Poslushny, and Ralph Rawley will see plenty of action in reserve capacities.

The three scrimmages this week will clarify the situation considerably, and Dunn will concentrate on the backfield. The line is shaping up nicely, with half a dozen battles for positions now developing.

Adds Beauty to Ability

By a Staff Photographer

Betty Hicks Newell

This little Long Beach, Calif., girl, who stands but a shade over five feet, scored the best golf of the day at The Country Club in Brookline yesterday as she went 11 holes in just 43 blows. This is three under women's par and even with men's par for the Clyde and Squirrel nines over which the women's championship is being played.

More Upsets Recorded In Women's National Golf

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE COUNTRY CLUB, BROOKLINE, Sept. 10—As though to continue the tempo set at The Country Club here yesterday, when all four co-medalists and defending champion Betty Jameson were eliminated, more upsets continued to feature the 45th women's national amateur golf championship in today's second-round matches.

First favorite to fall by the wayside was Atlanta's Dorothy Kirby, who fell before Kathryn Hemphill, Columbia, S. C., 5 and 4, and second was Mrs. Russell C. Mann of Omaha, trans-Mississippi and Western title-holder who was defeated by Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky.

Miss Kirby's defeat was all the more surprising when it was considered that the present tournament marks Miss Hemphill's first appearance in a tournament of any sort in two years, although in the past she was one of the country's top-notch stars. In her record are included such victories as the Texas open title, and the Mexican amateur crown, and twice she has been to the semifinals in this event. Now a clerk in a bank back home, she characterizes herself as merely "a week-end golfer." In her match with Miss Kirby, Miss Hemphill took four out of the last five holes.

"Stranger"

Like Miss Hemphill, Miss Miley has been somewhat of a stranger to tournament play recently, although she has played in two other tournaments this season. Curiously enough in both her previous starts this summer she was eliminated by Mrs. Mann, who was able to win only one hole this morning against the Kentucky girl.

Miss Miley's round this morning was featured by a one-over-par 38 on the first nine, which she finished with a three-hole lead, and a second-nine spurt which saw her go birdie, par, par, birdie on the 11th through the 15th holes to wind up the match in a hurry. Miss Miley has twice been a semifinalist in the national, and she has won two Western championships, two Southern, two trans-Mississippi, and three Western Derby titles.

In the meantime the favorites left in the field to enter the round of 16 this afternoon continued to advance steadily. Heading their parade was Glenna Collett Vare of Philadelphia, the six-time former champion who is finding the Clyde steet layout particularly adaptable to her game. Although she finished the first nine holes this morning with a one-down deficit to young Louise Suggs of Atlanta, Ga., she picked up four holes on the back nine to win 3 and 2. Miss Suggs' inability to get the ball in the cup after getting on the green cost her several important holes.

Miss Newell Advances

Accompanying Mrs. Vare were the two California girls, tall Clara Callender of Pasadena, who defeated Elinor Evelyn Jones of Albuquerque, N. M., 6 and 4, and little Betty Hicks Newell, state champion at home, who bested Betty Jean Rucker of Spokane, Wash., 2 up.

Among the younger stars to advance were two Pennsylvania girls, Helen Sigel, who holds the Philadelphia and state Championships, and Dorothy Germain, who is the present Philadelphia junior titlist. Miss Sigel downed Barbara Ransom of the west coast, who had a qualifying 77, by a 3-and-2 score, while Miss Germain, who is only 17 years old, trounced Dolly Schildmiller of Cincinnati, Ohio, 5 and 4. These two met in a match this afternoon.

The lone Massachusetts girl left in the field, Mrs. H. Warren Beard of Newton Center, contributed a victory over the steady Mrs. Dan Chandler of Dallas, Texas, to keep herself in the tournament. Mrs. Beard won by a 1-up margin.

Second Round Results

Mrs. R. M. Torgerson, Great Neck, N. Y., defeated Margaret H. Michols, Yonkers, N. Y., 2 and 1.

Kathryn Hemphill, Columbia, S. C., defeated Dorothy Kirby, Atlanta, Ga., 5 and 4.

Helen Sigel, Philadelphia, defeated Barbara Ransom, Stockton, Calif., 3 and 2.

Dorothy Germain, Monoa, Pa., defeated Dilly Schildmiller, Cincinnati, Ohio, 5 and 4.

Mrs. Sylvia Annenberg Leichner, Flushing, N. Y., defeated Virginia Gulifoil, Clay, N. Y., 2 up.

Marion E. Miley, Lexington, Ky., defeated Mrs. Russell C. Mann, Omaha, Neb., 6 and 4.

Gail Wild, Springfield, N. J., defeated Mrs. James Ferrie, Long Beach, Calif., 19 holes.

Mrs. Frank Goldthwaite, Fort Worth, Texas, defeated Mary Jane Wilson, Pawtucket, R. I., 22 holes.

Mrs. Edwin H. Vare, Jr., Philadelphia, defeated Louise Suggs, Atlanta, Ga., 3 and 2.

Clara Callender, Pasadena, Calif., defeated Elinor Evelyn Jones, Albuquerque, N. M., 6 and 4.

Mrs. H. Warren Beard, Newton Center, Mass., defeated Mrs. Dan Chandler, Dallas, Texas, 1 up.

Mrs. Frank Newell, Long Beach, Calif., defeated Betty Jean Rucker, Spokane, Wash., 2 up.

Janet Younker, White Plains, N. Y., defeated Mrs. William Hockenjos, Jr., West Orange, N. J., 2 and 1.

Maureen Orcutt, Haworth, N. J., defeated Mrs. Albert Becker, Englewood, N. J., 4 and 3.

Mrs. Julius A. Page, Jr., Greensboro, N. C., defeated Grace M. Sears, Jefferson, Ont., 4 and 2.

G. C.

Late Bulletins

Herber Released

GREEN BAY, Wis., Sept. 10 (AP)—Arnold Herber, for many years one of the greatest forward passers in professional football, is being released by the Green Bay Packer Football Club.

Coach E. L. (Curley) Lambeau revealed today that he had asked waivers on Herber and five other members of the team, Champ Seibold, veteran tackle; Dick Evans, Iowa end; Lou Midler, Minnesota guard; Henry Luebcke, Iowa tackle and Bob Kahler, Nebraska halfback.

Seibold was starting his seventh year with the Packers; Midler and Evans were second year men and Kahler and Luebcke recruits.

Lambeau said that Herber had been offered the post of assistant coach with the Long Island Indians, Green Bay's farm club.

Cubs Buy Block

CHICAGO, Sept. 10 (AP)—The sale of infielder Harvey Storey to Milwaukee of the American Association and purchase of Seymour Block, a second baseman, from Tulsa of the Texas League were announced today by the Chicago Cubs. Block hit .360 this season for the Macon, Ga., Club.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Williams	403	134	166	34	107	.412
Cronin	471	90	150	14	89	.318
Fox	235	40	80	0	28	.314
Foxx	446	83	133	18	96	.298
Peacock	241	36	68	0	28	.282
Finney	448	74	125	3	45	.280
Tabor	432	55	121	14	92	.280
Di Maggio	503	105	137	7	45	.272
Doerr	445	61	121	15	78	.272
Pytlak	300	32	80	1	35	.267
Spence	198	22	47	2	26	.237
Newsome	211	24	47	2	16	.223
Flair	5	0	1	0	0	.200
Carey	17	7	2	0	2	.118

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Dudra	2	2	1	0	0	.500
Cooney	405	47	128	0	25	.316
Lamanna	20	4	6	0	1	.300
Hassett	336	50	94	1	27	.280
West	442	62	121	12	64	.274
Rowell	431	46	118	5	52	.274
Waner	282	35	77	2	41	.273
Moore	322	34	84	4	33	.261
Sisti	461	59	120	1	42	.260
Demaree	103	18	25	1	11	.243
Masi	151	15	36	3	16	.238
Roberge	93	9	22	0	11	.237
Miller	501	47	115	6	57	.230
Gremp	69	6	15	0	8	.217
Montgomery	46	3	10	0	4	.217
Berres	237	18	47	1	18	.198

To Coach at Havana

HAVERHILL, Mass., Sept. 10 (AP)—Gene Goodreault, star right end of last year's Boston College championship football team, announced today that he had accepted a position as assistant football coach at the University of Havana. He will report to Head Coach Jim Kentirgan at Havana shortly and will remain in Cuba until January.

Kendrigan was graduated from Boston College many years ago.

Baseball Games

Today

National League

Boston at Cincinnati.
New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Chicago (2).
Philadelphia at St. Louis (2).

American League

Detroit at Boston.
St. Louis at New York, played former date.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.

Tomorrow

National League

Boston at Pittsburgh (2).
New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
(Only games scheduled).

American League

Cleveland at Washington (2).
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Detroit at New York.
(Only games scheduled).

Mel Harder Released

CLEVELAND, Sept. 10 (AP)—The Cleveland Indians today gave Mel Harder, veteran right-hander, his unconditional release. His record this season was five victories against four defeats.

Parachute Gridder

MISSOULA, Mont. (AP)—Freddy Brauer, senior guard at University of Montana, worked as a parachutist this summer fighting forest fires.

Seattle, San Diego and Sacramento Setting Thrilling Pace in Pennant Chase

Brooklyn-St. Louis Battle Called Mild in Comparison

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—The National League isn't the only baseball group that get the fans excited with a thrilling late season pennant race. The Brooklyn-St. Louis battle for honors is mild compared to the torrid pace Seattle, San Diego and Sacramento are setting in the last few weeks of the Pacific Coast League.

Ever since early season, it was almost a foregone conclusion that John (Pepper) Martin's Sacramento Solons, otherwise known as "Gashouse Gang Juniors," would win the pennant easily. By mid season they had a big lead, and with the last two months approaching, Sacramento led Seattle and San Diego by almost 12 games.

Then, in an unaccountable slump, the Solons started losing and their rivals started winning. Seattle started it off by winning four out of seven from Sacramento. The Padres took their turn at Solon-busting by winning seven out of nine games while the Rainiers were beating Portland three times in five games.

Didn't Work

Sacramento still held a three-game lead when they started a series at Oakland in an attempt to gain lost ground against the second division Acorns. But it didn't work that way. Sacramento lost five out of seven to Oakland. In one game, the reliable outfielder Pepper Martin dropped an easy fly to let in the winning Oakland runs.

During that week, Seattle won five out of seven games from Los Angeles, while San Diego took four of seven from Hollywood. So with the season entering the final two weeks, the Pacific Coast fans witnessed almost a triple tie for the league leadership that looked like this:

Team	W.	L.	Pct.
Seattle	91	66	.580
San Diego	92	67	.579
Sacramento	93	68	.578

Although dropping their big lead, the Solons cannot be counted out. They still have the best of the three teams "on paper," with the best pitching and batting records for the season, but figures don't win ball games.

Consistent

San Diego is considered by many to have the best chance of winning the pennant, for the Padres have been playing good ball consistently the past few months while Seattle has been off and on. However, new manager Bill Skiff has his Rainier pitching staff in its best shape of the season, and the Seattle team might win its third successive Coast League pennant.

In the final two weeks, Seattle plays San Francisco at home and Los Angeles in California; Sacramento goes to Hollywood for a series and then returns home for a finale against Oakland; while San Diego plays at Oakland, and then entertains Hollywood.

* * *

The opening of Pacific Coast Conference football practice at the 10 Coast schools gets the biggest share of publicity these days, but a few words should be said about the service men's teams.

At Fort Lewis, Wash., 73 men reported for the Forty-first Division's opening football workout, and the squad was expected to go well over the 100 mark when thousands of troops return from furlough.

Twenty-seven college players were listed in the first turnout.

Those on the squad from the Northwest include:

Sergeant John H. Setzer and Corporal Kenneth E. Johnson, from Bellingham; Private Zedric C. Aschenbrenner, Private John Lee, Sergeant William M. Palmer, Corporal James W. Fisk and Sergeant Laridon from Everett; Sergeant Jack Sartin from Newport; Private Delbert M. Cushing from Seattle; Corporal Melvin A. Luders, Sergeant Donald J. Snyder and Private Ben Oberg from Spokane; Corporal Harvey Hutton and Sergeant Ernest P. Hoff, Jr., from Vancouver, Wash.

Oregon Boys

Oregon boys on the squad are Private Charles A. Wallace from Cloverdale; Corporal Elmo E. Crockett and Sergeant Anson H. Cleveland from Corvallis; Sergeant Fred C. Rice from Freewater; Sergeant Royal M. Moors and Corporal Blondel N. Ownboy from Grants Pass; Sergeant Harvey V. Cutts from Lebanaon; Sergeant Glen Rosenbalm from Lowell; Private Vic Sheetz, Private Bob O. Moore and Private Richard E. Mantland from Portland; Sergeant Donald A. Waller from Salem; Sergeant Charles G. Hegele, Private Bradley McDonald, Sergeant Harvey Hendricks and Sergeant Lloyd E. Stephens from St. Helens.

No games have been definitely scheduled yet, but contests are expected with near-by colleges and Coast service teams.

Fort Lewis will also have an entry in the strong Northwest grid league, along with the Enumclaw-Silver Barons, Bremerton, West Seattle A. C., Seattle Aeros and Paine Field of Everett. The Fort Lewis team will be coached by former University of Oregon star fullback Mike Mikulak, and will play their home games in Tacoma.

B. C.

Friendly Rivals at Brookline

By a Staff Photographer

Survive First-Round Matches

With all the excitement which went on at The Country Club yesterday, these two ladies counted themselves fortunate that they were able to advance to the second round of play in the 45th women's national amateur golf championship. At the left is Mrs. H. Warren Beard of Newton Center, Mass., three times a Bay State champion and a former Eastern title-holder; while sitting at her side is Maureen Orcutt of Haworth, N. J., once a runner-up and three times a medalist in this event.

Betty Jameson Eliminated In First Round at T. C. C.

Betty Jameson, the attractive, soft-spoken San Antonio, Texas, girl who had hoped to win her third women's national amateur golf championship in succession, came to the end of the trail at The Country Club yesterday afternoon when she bowed before Janet Younker of Elmsford, N. Y., in a match that went the full 18 holes.

Miss Jameson's defeat, however, was merely one of the surprising highlights of the day, which also saw the four co-medalists—including Betty—escorted to the sidelines in their first-round matches and other favorites being tested severely before being able to advance.

The other medalists to be defeated included tall Grace Amory of Locust Valley, N. Y., who lost 3 and 2 to Mrs. R. M. Torgerson of Great Neck, N. Y.; Alice Belanger of Beverly, Mass., who was defeated by Mrs. Sylvia Annenberg Leichner of Flushing, N. Y., 3 and 2; and Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., who fell before the long-hitting Louise Suggs of Atlanta, Ga., 3 and 2.

19-Hole Match

In addition Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page of Greensboro, N. C., had to go 19 holes before being able to turn aside the challenge of Mrs. Raymond S. Patton of Hartford, Conn., while Mrs. James Ferrie of Long Beach, Calif., was taken to the 18th green by Mrs. Lily Harper Martin of Virginia Beach, Va.

It was Miss Jameson's defeat which caused the most comment yesterday, for the defending champion had a four-hole lead at the end of nine holes. At this point, however, Miss Younker—whose previous best effort in any tournament came in 1939 when she was runner-up in the New York State championship—suddenly started to surge. She scored winning birdies at the 10th, 11th, and 14th holes, and then evened the match with a par as Betty three-putted on No. 15. A par-three at the short 16th to Betty's bogey four gave her her winning margin, which she preserved to the 18th.

Favorites

Favorites to advance, and those with decisive victories, included Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta, Ga., 1939 runner-up; Mrs. Russell Mann of Omaha, Neb., Trans-Mississippi and Western titleholder; Mrs. Edwin H. Vare, Jr., of Philadelphia, six-time winner; Clara Callender of Pasadena, Calif., semifinalist last year; Maureen Orcutt of Haworth, N. Y., 1927 runner-up; and Mrs. Dan Chandler of Dallas, Texas, who was out in an even-par 37 for the first nine.

Most brilliant golf of the day, in fact of the tournament so far, was scored by little Betty Hicks Newell of Long Beach, Calif., who was three under par for 11 holes in trouncing Mary Agnes Wall, Menominee, Mich., 9 and 7. Mrs. Newell was exactly even with the testing men's par at the Clyde Street layout.

G. C.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Dick Chapman won qualifying medal in national amateur golf with 71-69—140.

Five Years Ago

Lou Gehrig hit forty-fifth home run of season against Cleveland Indians.

Campus Grid Items

U. of Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA—University of Pennsylvania football teams since 1876 when the sport started at the university, have played 656 games of which 453 have been won, 173 lost and 10 tied. Last year, George Munger's third as head coach, the team won six games, lost one and tied one.

U. of Illinois

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—The Michigan football game, Nov. 1, is leading the early ticket orders, Manager C. E. Bowen announces. Since Michigan is the first Big Ten game at home and is also the homecoming attraction, this was to be expected.

However the manager reports much interest in the Iowa game, Nov. 8, which is Dad's, I men's and Chicago Campus day.

N. Y. University

NEW YORK—Seven of New York University's 1914 gridiron rivals were on the Violet's schedule of a year ago. One of the other two opponents was met in a previous campaign. The holdovers from 1940 include Pennsylvania Military College, Lafayette, Holy Cross, Penn State, Syracuse, Missouri, and Fordham. Tulane was last played in 1926. Texas A. & M. is a newcomer to N. Y. U. rivalry.

Oklahoma A. and M.

STILLWATER, Okla.—A new, electrically-operated and lighted scoreboard has been erected on the west end of Lewis Field on the Oklahoma A. & M. campus to inform fans of the progress of home football games.

Ready for the 1941 season, the new board replaces an old wood hand-operated structure located at the east end of the gridiron. A large clock, with both minute and second hands, centers the new board, which also will provide information as to the score, quarter, down, and yards-to-go for a first down.

Weather Plays Important Role in National Race

By the Associated Press

Rain fall on the rich and the poor alike and it was an impartial storm that washed out both the Brooklyn Dodgers and the St. Louis Cardinals yesterday. Neither team liked it because the downpour created two double-headers today—the Dodgers at Chicago and the Phillies at St. Louis—right on the threshold of the vitally-important three-game clash of the National League leaders with each other.

But the weatherman by a slight slip at this stage of the crucial competition in the senior circuit could crush the Cardinals virtually out of sight. Trailing by three games, they need to have every contest played in order to maintain their opportunity of catching up.

Effect of Elements

The weather forecast in the midwest today was cloudy with possible showers. If anything should prevent today's encounters they would be wiped off the schedule. Even if they materialize there is always the chance that some other tilts might be crowded out, so it is just as well to consider, in elementary arithmetic, what the effect of the elements could be.

As the teams stand now, Brooklyn has won 88 and lost 48 compared with St. Louis' 84 and 49.

If all contests are played, and St. Louis spurts to capture 16 of its remaining 21 games for a total of 100 victories, Brooklyn still could win by taking 13 of its remaining 19. In that case the final standings would be Brooklyn 101—53; St. Louis 100—54.

Dodgers' Edge

If the Dodgers were rained out of two engagements, they would have to take only 11 and still could lose six to beat the Cards' 100—54 in percentage. If the Cardinals were knocked out of two games, they would have to win 16 and lose only three to beat a Brooklyn finish of 101—53.

You can use any combination you want to, but it all proves that any games rained out of the schedule now means Brooklyn has to win less and St. Louis must win more.

Except for the contests involving the two National League leaders, all other games yesterday were reeled off on schedule.

Babe Young hit his 23rd and 24th homers to earn a 4-2 victory for the New York Giants over the Pittsburgh Pirates. His first clout tied the score in the eighth and his second came with one on in the tenth to win the game.

The Cincinnati Reds clustered six runs in the third inning to bag a free-swinging battle from the Boston Braves, 9-7, for Bucky Walters' 17th win.

Feller's 23rd

In the American League, Bobby Feller obtained his 23rd triumph with nine-hit pitching as the Cleveland Indians overpowered the Philadelphia Athletics, 13-7. The A's contributed five errors toward the Tribe's attack, which included home runs by Jeff Heath, Lou Boudreau and Jim Hegan, a rookie.

The New York Yankees squeezed to a 1-0 victory over the St. Louis Browns on Tom Henrich's 28th homer in the eighth inning after Spud Chandler and Bob Harris had waged a masterful mound battle to that point. Chandler allowed only four hits while Harris gave seven.

Joe Di Maggio returned to the lineup of the American League champions for the first time since he twisted an ankle Aug. 19 at Detroit and made a single by way of showing he was ready to go.

Dick Newsome pitched four-hit ball to shut out the Detroit Tigers, 6-0, for the Boston Red Sox, who sewed up the game in the second inning when Dom Di Maggio homered with the bases loaded.

The Washington Senators beat the Chicago White Sox, 7-2, last night, with young Arnold Anderson choking off the Sox when they had men on base.

Cleveland Buys Three Players From Ramblers

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Cleveland Barons, 1940 champions of the American Hockey League, have acquired a complete new forward line from the New York Rangers, picking up three erstwhile players of the Philadelphia Ramblers.

The purchase of Herb Foster, left wing; Stan Smith, center, and Lude Wareing, right wing, was announced by President Al Sutphin.

The trio scored 66 goals for the Ramblers last winter. Foster and Wareing accounted for 24 each and Smith made 18, their performance eclipsing that of the Barons' line of Norm Locking, Les Cunningham and Joffre Desilets, who had 25, 22 and 15, respectively.

"Even though we had our best team in history and won the American League championship last season, we will be 25 per cent stronger this year," Sutphin declared.

The Barons expect to open their training headquarters at Windsor, Ont., on Sept. 29, when 26 amateur prospects from all parts of Canada will arrive. A week later the pros will report.

The deal with the Rangers is the result of the establishment of the Philadelphia franchise on an independent basis. The Rangers, who operated the Philadelphia team for six years as a farm, have placed a number of the Ramblers on the block.

Western Conference Teams Open 63d Year of Football

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The turning out of Western Conference football squads for initial practices Sept. 10 mark the beginning of the 63rd year of intercollegiate football among Conference teams and a season that promises to be one of the most important in their history.

Intercollegiate football in the West had its inception in a two-game schedule played by Michigan in 1879, and other institutions now belonging to the Big Ten followed soon after.

The national emergency gives no indication of affecting adversely the 1941 intercollegiate football program, at least in the Western Conference. Effects of Selective Service on squad personnels have been slight, largely because of the fact that squad ages average something less than the registration limit of 21 years. Advance ticket sales have been reported at a peak, presaging even greater public interest than in 1940 when all-time attendance records were believed to have been set, although incomplete past records made attendance comparisons difficult.

Intensified Programs

An intensification of sports programs, from intercollegiate football to its intramural co-ordinates in the college, appears as a more probable consequence of the emergency. The National Collegiate Athletic Association and localized groups such as the Western Conference have endorsed programs of emphasis and expansion in athletics as contributions to physical preparedness and national morale.

Maj. John L. Griffith, Commissioner of the Big Ten, explains the plans for sports emphasis: "As firmly implanted as athletics are in the American way of life they become essential in times of national emergency such as we are now undergoing. The realities of international tensions and the sacrifices which will be necessary to resolve them demand a fiber and a toughness which our games, notably those games of youth such as football, baseball, soft ball, and basketball, can best help develop."

"School and college athletics always have been maintained as an adjunct of the educational system," Major Griffith continues, "but it is important to recall their contributions in the last war, which were acknowledged with sincere gratitude by the War Department and Secretary Baker. After the last war a number of Major Generals were interviewed and it was their unanimous conclusion that athletics, particularly the contact sports such as football, were unsurpassed in the character training of defense leaders. Their attitude was reflected in the request by military and naval officers some time ago, at the outset of the present emergency, that the schools and colleges maintain and wherever possible intensify their athletic programs, as we are seeking to do.

Striking Illustration

"The functions of athletics in physical preparedness are strikingly illustrated among the European belligerents. It is a familiar fact that Germany substituted athletic training for the outlawed universal military training following Versailles and that with the present war England has renewed emphasis on sports and recreational programs in Europe, as in Finland and in France, are being centered about athletic programs.

"The contributions of intense athletic competitions to national morale also are emphasized in recent European experiences," Major Griffith concludes. "One of the most striking news stories of the war was the account of huge throngs of British sports enthusiasts reassembling to witness championship football matches which had been temporarily interrupted by air raid warnings. And it is significant that even as Germany was announcing the most important development of the war, its attack on Russia, a crowd of more than 100,000 citizens was in attendance at a championship football match in Berlin."

Pirates Purchase Two Coast League Players for 1942

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 10 (AP) — The Pittsburgh Pirates went to the Pacific Coast League to pick up two promising players, outfielder Johnny Barrett of the Hollywood Stars and John Wyrostek, a left-handed infielder with Sacramento.

The Buccaneers, seeking a more dependable man in left field and a third baseman, today handed out an undisclosed batch of cash for the two youngsters and promised also to give Hollywood another player by next May.

Barrett, 23, of Lowell, Mass., bats and throws left-handed. He has hit .318 in 124 games, including 23 doubles, 13 triples and four home runs. He started out with Mansfield, Ohio, four years ago. Wyrostek hit .307 in 115 games for Sacramento.

Cards Buy Another Young Hurler From Texas League Farm

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10 (AP)—The Cardinals have announced the purchase from their Houston farm of Freddy Martin, who teamed up with Howard Pollet to pitch the club to the Texas League pennant.

Martin, a right-hander, won 23 games and lost five. That was three more triumphs than scored by Pollet, a southpaw, who was called up by the Cardinals in August and has since been the National League's rookie sensation. It was not announced when Martin would report.

In the same transaction, the Cards obtained outfielder Walter Sessi and sold pitcher John Pintar outright to Houston.

Penn Changes

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Penn State will replace Maryland in the only change on Penn's 1942 football schedule in which three of eight games will be played away from home for the first time since 1901. Officials said the traditional six games at home and two away would be resumed in 1942. Besides Penn State, 1942 opponents will be Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Army, Navy and Cornell.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Brooks Faded in 1930

The Brooklyn Dodgers, who already know how they are going to spend their World Series money—the winner's share, tomorrow open a three-game series in St. Louis. It is the final "crucial" series of the year and will either settle the hot National League pennant race or prolong it. If the Brooks take two out of three, or three straight, all will be over except the shouting. If the Cards come through, it will still be anybody's race.

This is not the first time the Dodgers and Cardinals have met in an important September set. It happened back in 1930, when "Uncle Robbie" was still the voice of Ebbets Field and Gabby Street the "Old Sarge" of the Mound City.

Robbie Confident

The Dodgers thought they were going to win the pennant that year and everybody in Flatbush agreed. They were in front by a game on the morning of Sept. 17, as they headed for the ball park and a series with the Cardinals. Vance, Luque, Babe Herman, Wright, Bissonette and the rest had their World Series coin counted that time, too. Even cagey Robbie figured his hearties would make it. Robbie was confident that in the clutch, Vance would fan them and Herman would hit one.

But it didn't turn out that way. A moon-faced southpaw by the name of Bill Hallahan walked out to the rubber and blanked the Dodgers, 1-0, in the 10-inning series opener. Little Andy High, one of the greatest pinch hitters of all time, got to Dazzy Vance for a two-bagger in the 10th and tallied when Taylor Douthit arched a single to center.

Fought Back

The Brooks fought back desperately. Glenn Wright opened the home half of the 10th with a double. Del Bissonette walked. Both runners advanced on Harvey Hendrick's sacrifice as the Ebbets Field stands became a mass of roaring humanity. Programs, hats and a few other things were thrown onto the playing field, and time had to be called for their removal. Then Jake Flowers waited out another pass and the bases were full. But Al Lopez smashed a ground ball right at Sparky Adams, the shortstop, and Jim Bottomley dug Frankie Frisch's relay out of the dirt for a double play to end the threat.

Flint Rhem was supposed to pitch the second game for the Redbirds, and when he failed to show up at the park, Syl Johnson jumped into the hole. This one was all over in the ninth when High stepped up to the plate again and delivered another double, the drive sailing over Babe Herman's head immediately after Luque, the pitcher, had tried to wave him back a few steps.

Burleigh Grimes had the Brooks swinging at empty air in the third and final game, adding momentum to a Dodger slide which did not end until they hit the bottom of the first division, six full games off the winning Redbird pace. Thus, a club which had been in front for approximately 10 weeks of the season almost finished out of the money.

It took the Dodgers 10 years to get back in the thick of the flag battle. For six straight campaigns they finished in the lower half of the standing. Not until '39 were they able to find the road back. It was third that year and up to second the next. The Ebbets Field entry might have made it in '40 except for the Cards, who took 13 out of 22 from them.

However, this is not a suggestion that history will repeat. This is a better balanced Dodger club and the Cardinals are not at full strength.

After returning to the East, Leo Durocher plays six games with the hapless Phillies and two with the inconsistent Braves. Therein probably lies the climax of the 1941 tale.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	93	46	.669	
Boston	72	66	.522	20½
Chicago	71	68	.511	22
Cleveland	67	68	.469	24
Detroit	67	71	.486	25½
St. Louis	61	75	.449	30½
Washington	58	76	.433	32½
Philadelphia	59	78	.431	33

Results Sept. 9

Boston 6, Detroit 0.
New York 1, St. Louis 0.
Cleveland 13, Philadelphia 7.
Washington 7, Chicago 2.

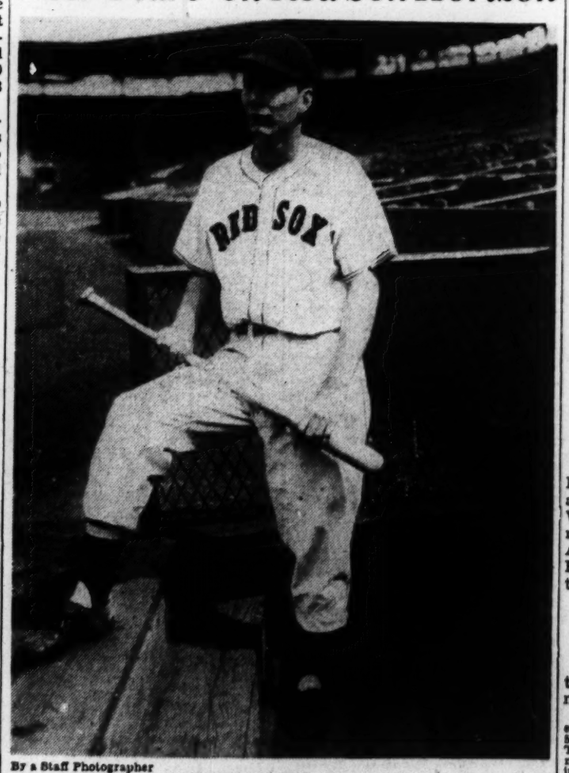
National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	88	47	.652	
St. Louis	84	49	.632	3
Cincinnati	74	60	.552	13½
Pittsburgh	72	62	.537	15½
New York	63	69	.477	23½
Chicago	61	75	.449	27½
Boston	54	78	.409	32½
Philadelphia	38	94	.288	48½

Results Sept. 9

Cincinnati 9, Bostog 7.
New York 4, Pittsburgh 2.
Other games postponed.

New 'Flare' on Red Sox Horizon



By a Staff Photographer

Al Flair, Red Sox

Although he doesn't look it in the above picture, Flair admits that he is "pretty tickled" to be back with the Red Sox. He is the kid first baseman, fresh from Baltimore, who will duel Jimmy Foxx and Tony Lupien for a regular job in the American League next spring. Al was at Sarasota this past spring.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 9

International League
Semifinal Play-offs
Newark 9, Rochester 8.
Buffalo 4, Montreal 0.

American Association
Semifinal Play-offs
Louisville 6, Minneapolis 3.
Columbus 6, Kansas City 1.

Pacific Coast League
Los Angeles 9-5, Portland 0-3 (2nd, 7 innings).
Sacramento 3-4, Hollywood 2-5.
San Diego 7-2, Oakland 0-1 (2nd, 8 innings).
San Francisco-Seattle (2) postponed, rain.

Texas League
Semifinal Play-offs
Tulsa 2, Shreveport 1.
Dallas 4, Houston 3

Southern Association
Semifinal Play-offs
Atlanta 9, Chattanooga 8.
New Orleans 5, Nashville 3.

Eastern League
Final Play-offs
Elmira 4, Williamsport 3 (13 innings).

Giants Drop Brown, Hale

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Manager Bill Terry of the New York Giants announced that he has released Walter (Jumbo) Brown, veteran relief pitcher, to Columbus of the American Association, and O'Dell Hale, an equally ancient infielder, to Milwaukee of the same circuit.

Amateur Ball Games

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 9 in National Amateur Baseball Federation tournament at Youngstown, Ohio:

Cleveland 2, Detroit 0 (Detroit eliminated). Waterbury, Conn., 14, Memphis, Tenn., 5 (Memphis eliminated). Dayton, Ohio, 4, Toledo, Ohio, 3 (Toledo eliminated). Birmingham, Ala., 2, Dearborn, Mich., 2 (13-inning tie—called, darkness). Youngstown, Ohio, 15, New York 4 (New York eliminated).

Professional Football

By the Associated Press

Exhibition at Kenosha, Wis
Chicago Cardinals (National Pro League) 21, Kenosha Cardinals (Independent) 21.

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Films in Prospect for Boston Screens—News of the Theater

Miss Crawford, Boyer, Ruggles in Leading Roles

Films announced to open this week in Boston include the following:

State and Orpheum—"When Ladies Meet," and "Blondie in Society," beginning Thursday.

Metropolitan—"Hold Back the Dawn" and "Henry Aldrich for President," beginning Thursday.

Paramount and Fenway—"The Parson of Panamint" and "World Premiere," beginning Thursday.

Keith-Boston—"Father Takes a Wife," beginning Friday.

At the Keith Memorial a third week is scheduled for the current double bill which includes "Citizen Kane," with Orson Welles and his Mercury Theater players, and "Scattergood Meets Broadway," with Guy Kibbee.

★ ★ ★

New Boyer Film

"Hold Back the Dawn," starring Charles Boyer, Olivia De Havilland, and Paulette Goddard, will have its world premiere engagement at the Metropolitan beginning Thursday. The story is said to be about an unscrupulous European who tries to get by American immigration barriers by marrying an American girl. Much of the action is set in a Mexican border town. In the supporting cast are Walter Abel, Billy Lee, Curt Bois, and Victor Francon.

Mr. Abel will make personal appearances at the theater this evening at 9:50 and Thursday at 1 p. m., 4:25 and 7:55.

"Henry Aldrich for President," the latest film in the series about the Aldrich family, finds Henry running for president of the student body. Jimmy Lydon, June Preisser, and Charlie Smith have the leading roles.

★ ★ ★

'When Ladies Meet'

Rachel Crothers' stage play, which has been brought to the screen previously, provides the basis for the new film, "When Ladies Meet," coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum. The plot is a triangular one. The principal roles are played by Joan Crawford, Robert Taylor, Greer Garson, Herbert Marshall, Spring Byington, Rafael Storm, and Mona Barrie. Robert Z. Leonard directed.

"Blondie in Society," the companion feature, is another comedy in the Blondie series, with a story that has something to do with a dog show among other things. Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake, Larry Simms, Jonathan Hale, William Frawley, and Edgar Kennedy are in the cast.

★ ★ ★

'Parson of Panamint'

Two first-run films are scheduled to arrive at the Paramount and Fenway Thursday. One of them, "The Parson of Panamint," with Charles Ruggles, Ellen Drew, and Phillip Terry, derives from a story by Peter B. Kyne about a frontier mayor who tries to clean up a gold rush town by enlisting the aid of a young parson.

The companion feature, "World Premiere," finds John Barrymore heading the cast in the role of a wacky movie producer who is planning the premiere in Washington of a film exposing foreign governments. Eugene Pallette, Frances Farmer, Virginia Dale, Ricardo Cortez, Fritz Feld, and Don Castle are among those in the cast.

★ ★ ★

At the Keith Boston

"Father Takes a Wife," a new film comedy in which Gloria Swanson and Adolphe Menjou have leading roles, will be first run screen feature at the Keith Boston beginning Friday. Eddie (Rochester) Anderson will head the bill on the stage.

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At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday the feature films at the Exeter will be "Stage Door," with Katharine Hepburn and Ginger Rogers, and "Proud Valley" with Paul Robeson.

Herbert Marshall and Joan Crawford
In "When Ladies Meet," film impending at the State and Orpheum

© Paramount

Olivia de Havilland and Charles Boyer
In "Hold Back the Dawn," film in prospect at the Metropolitan.

Stokowski to Direct NBC Symphony Series

Leopold Stokowski has been engaged to conduct the NBC Symphony Orchestra in a series of Tuesday night radio concerts during the 1941-42 season.

The NBC Symphony season will open on Oct. 7, and continue for 28 successive weeks. The concerts will originate in NBC's largest studio, 8-H, and be heard over the coast-to-coast Blue Network every Tuesday from 9:30 to 10:30 p. m., E. S. T. The programs will also be transmitted by short wave over NBC's international short wave stations WRCA and WNBI.

Stokowski will conduct four concerts, Nov. 4, 11, 18, and 25, and will conclude the season with four concerts on March 24, 31, and April 7 and 14.

Jooss Ballet to Open Season

The Jooss Ballet, which has been absent for over a year in South America, will open a limited engagement at the Maxine Elliott Theater, New York, on Sept. 22, and then play Shubert theaters throughout the United States. The Boston engagement will be either at the Wilbur Theater or at the Boston Opera House, date to be announced.

This company, separated from its founder, artistic director and choregrapher, Kurt Jooss, since 1940 (or late 1939), when it set out for the North American tour which included Boston but for lack of an available theater omitted the spring season scheduled for New York, has carried on under the artistic direction of Frederic Cohen, musical director and composer-accompanist for the company since its beginning. Leon Greanin, a Russian impresario from Paris, who arranged the South American tour, is managing director, and it is said that Rombout van Reemsdyke, who has been the company's publicity representative in past seasons, will direct the present tour.

When the Jooss Ballet last appeared in Boston in January, 1940, it was in a matinée performance at the Shubert Theater, and it attracted a general theater audience more successfully than it had ever attracted a concert audience in Jordan Hall. At that time the new Jooss ballets, "Chronica" and "A Spring Tale," yet to be given in New York, were performed.

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The company, whose repertoire consists of original dance dramas having nothing to do with the standard repertoire of Russian ballet, finds its proper place in the theater. Hitherto the music has always been supplied by two pianos. It will be interesting to see whether now a small orchestra will be used.

One precedent is already broken. Formerly the entire repertory of 10 or 12 ballets have been the work of Mr. Jooss. Now, with Mr. Jooss still waiting to obtain transportation from England to America, new choregraphers are introduced. Agnes de Mille is one of them, but about her work nothing is clear, unless the new "Knickerbocker," "a dance drama of love and business in old New Amsterdam," is hers. The other new work is a sort of collective composition by members of the company, who have worked out details in rehearsals under Lucas Hovinga, one of the newer comers to the cast. It is to be called "News Reel," and is described as a dance adaptation of motion picture form, making comment on the times.

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A new version of "The Prodigal Son," a revival of "The Green Table," "The Big City," "The Seven Heroes," "Pavane," "Ballade," "Dance Legend," and "A Ball in Old Vienna," all by Kurt Jooss, are included in the New York and touring repertoire. During the New York engagement there will be frequent changes of bill, performances on Sunday instead of Monday nights, and Saturday and Sunday matinees.

Elsa Kahl, Noelle de Mosa, Ulla Soederbaum, Bunty Slack, Hans Zullig, Rolf Alexander, Hans Gansert, and Henry Schwartz are among the principals already known here. Rudolf Peschl and Ernst Uthoff have left the company. Newcomers in minor roles are Alfredo Cordino, from Montevideo, Richard Wyatt, Marguerite d'Anguerra, and Lavinia Niehaus.

Eleven nationalities are now represented in this company, which began as a German organization, and is now an English company. Its headquarters is in England. Its official language is English, Kurt Jooss took his stand against Hitlerism early in the Nazi regime, when he left Germany and settled at Dartington Hall, South Devon, England. Several members of the original company have joined the British military and others have taken out first papers or completed their naturalization as British subjects.

Glass at Burnham Studio

By Dorothy Adlow

There is currently on view at the studio of Wilbur Herbert Burnham a unit of decorative glass designed for the National Cathedral, Washington, D. C. Mr. Burnham, president of the Stained Glass Association of America, is now planning the glass for the central apse of the same cathedral.

Joan of Arc provides the theme of the nave window now completed. The window consists of three lancet panels surmounted by traceries. Momentous episodes in the career of Joan are illustrated in the graphic and decorative design to which this medium lends itself. Mr. Burnham has arranged the figures, at side view, frontally, kneeling, over the space, filling it gracefully and without crowding. He manages to say a great deal in the dimensions allotted, working in supplementary symbols and banners. Three predellae, small panels beneath the large lancets, depict the Battle of Orleans. In the latter there is more freedom and naturalism, a liberty which glass decorators often take in small details. The execution of Joan has not been portrayed, but is simply alluded to in a telling flame, topping the tracery.

Color is the essence of stained glass. It may endow the glass with vitality, depth, atmosphere; it imparts quality, timbre, an inner glow. The small sections of glass cut in diverse shapes, selected from a variety of values and intensities, unite to make a pattern. That pattern resolves itself around the formalized cartoon drawing, which is flat, but articulate. The colors, through contrast or slight tonal variations, cohere as though they were more harmonious for their slight differences. For it must be understood that stained glass lacks utterly the uniformity and smoothness and "perfection" which qualify machine-made designs. The personal touch, the human queation, accidentals, and innumerable variations are the enlivening, enriching and ingratiating features of this medium that attained the height of its expression in the Middle Ages.

Mr. Burnham's choice of color is a thoughtful one. Predominant blues, azure and cerulean, permeate the pattern. A deep penetrating ruby red enhances the central standing figure of Joan. The golden tints of her armor are offset by deep emeralds. Greens are used sparingly by the designer; a small quantity suffices. Red violet or brown pink provides a charming secondary color note. The window has a good measure of amber coloring to compensate for lack of bright light on the north exposure.

The plan for glass decoration in Washington Cathedral corresponds somewhat to that of the glass in Laon Cathedral, Spain, where tonalities of red, blue and gold predominate.

Opens Studio Here

Dr. Harry Jompulsky, New York teacher of voice, has opened a studio at 725 Boylston Street. This teacher, who has sung and taught for 20 years in Europe and America, numbers among his students Claudio Frigerio, Metropolitan Opera baritone; Louise Taylor, American soprano; Vitta Gibson, Boston soprano, and Roger Coleman, CBS tenor.

Glenn Miller and His Band
Expected next week on the screen at the Keith Memorial in Sonja Henie's new film, "Sun Valley Serenade."

Film Players In 'Mr. Big'

If Hollywood buys "Mr. Big," the new comedy which George S. Kaufman has brought to the Plymouth, the studio which films it will have to look no further than the present production to find film names for the movie cast.

Three members of the company, who have appeared already before the cameras, are Fay Wray, Betty Furness, and Harry Gribbon.

Miss Wray's parents went from Salt Lake City to Hollywood, and while she was attending high school, Hal Roach engaged her for slapstick two-reelers. She starred in numerous silent pictures including Eric Von Stroheim's "The Wedding March," "White Lies," and "Mills of the Gods." She played opposite Gary Cooper, Emil Jannings, Ronald Colman, Fredric March, Spencer Tracy, William Powell, George Raft, Wallace Beery, and in her most recent film, "Adam Had Four Sons," Warner Baxter.

Miss Furness has acted in upward of 35 pictures, including "The Magnificent Obsession," "Swing Time," "Three Wise Guys," and "The President's Mystery." She was in films when she accepted the role of Lorna Moon in the Pacific coast production of "Golden Boy," opposite Charles Lederer.

She bought up her film contract and came East to prepare herself for Broadway by several seasons in summer stock. She made her Broadway debut in "My Fair Ladies" last spring and in August substituted for Shirley Booth in "My Sister Eileen" when Miss Booth went on vacation.

Harry Gribbon was a stage favorite long before he ventured into the movies. He was an insurance clerk in New York when, at 17, he was signed by Stair and Havlin for Stella Mayhew's starring vehicle, "Flo Flo," produced in 1903. His voice was heard in "Buster Brown," "The Balkan Princess," and "The Man Who Owns Broadway." In 1913 he was one of the funny men in the Ziegfeld Follies with Nat Wills, Leon Errol, and Frank Tinney.

'The Wookey' In New York; Critic Shifts

New York

Interrupted by one deferment, the new theater season in New York resumes this evening at the Plymouth Theater with the opening of "The Wookey," Frederick Hazlitt Brennan's drama of the Battle of London. Edmund Gwenn plays the title role in the Edgar Selwyn production and the cast is headed by Carol Goodner, Heather Angel, Norah Howard, Horace McNally, George Sturgeon, Victor Beecroft, and Olive Reeves-Smith. The production has been directed by Robert Sinclair, designed and lighted by Jo Mielziner.

★ ★ ★

John Mason Brown has taken over the post of drama critic of the New York World-Telegram, succeeding Sidney Whipple, who has become assistant to the executive editor. Mr. Brown, who is resigning as drama critic for the New York Post, is being succeeded at that paper by Wilella Waldorf until now drama editor of the Post.

★ ★ ★

"Two Story House," the new Brock Pemberton "shudder comedy" which was to have opened Tuesday night, has altered its title to "Cuckoos on the Hearth" and its opening night to next Tuesday. Parker W. Fennelly is the author.

★ ★ ★

Columbia University announces a course in "Modern Irish Drama" on Monday evenings from Sept. 29, to Jan. 19, and from Feb. 2 to May 18. Collins Healy will outline the original development of the Irish national theater and will interpret plays by W. B. Yeats, J. M. Synge, Lord Dunsany, Lady Gregory, Douglas Hyde, and others. Further information about the classes may be obtained from the Director of University Extension, 561 West Eleventh Street, New York.

★ ★ ★

Dwight Deere Wiman reports from Hollywood that he has engaged Patricia Hitchcock, eleven-year old daughter of Alfred Hitchcock, to play an important role in John van Druten's dramatization of "Solitaire," a novel by Edwin Corle. The Messrs. Wiman and van Druten are expected in New York on Friday and will immediately begin choosing players for other roles in the production. "Solitaire" is scheduled for mid-October rehearsals and an out-of-town opening about the first of November.

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Opening of "The More the Merrier," by Frank Gabrielson and Irving Pincus, has been deferred from Thursday evening until Monday evening. Frank Albertson, Teddy Hart, Millard Mitchell, Louis Hector, Grace McDonald, Keenan Wynn, and Will Geer head the cast of the farce, which was tried out last week in Baltimore.

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With the addition of Stuart Langley, who plays an "old grad" from the prep school around which the story of "Best Foot Forward" revolves, George Abbott has completed the cast of his forthcoming musical comedy which opens at the Barrymore Theater, Oct. 1. Rosemary Lané of the movies has the leading role and, in addition to the supporting players, there will be separate dancing and singing choruses. "Best Foot Forward" was written by John Cecil Holm, author of "Three Men on a Horse," and its music and lyrics were composed by Hugh Martin and Ralph Blane, who head the radio quartet known as the Martins. Settings are the work of Jo Mielziner, and costumes are by Miles White. Gene Kelly is directing the dances. The show opens at the Shubert Theater, New Haven, Thursday night, and will then play in Philadelphia for two weeks before coming to New York.

★ ★ ★

"Anne of England," by Mary Cass Canfield and Ethel Borden, based on a play by Norman Ginsbury, is now rehearsing under the direction of Gilbert Miller, who will introduce it to New York on Oct. 7, at St. James Theater. Flora Robson, as the Duchess of Marlborough, and Barbara Everett, as Queen Anne, are co-starrred. Miss Everest is currently expected from England.

Chicago Symphony

One hundred and thirteen concerts will be played by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra the coming season, opening Oct. 16. Under the directorship of Dr. Frederick Stock, now entering his thirty-seventh season as conductor, and Hans Lange, entering his sixth year as associate conductor, the orchestra will give 99 concerts in its own home, Orchestra Hall.

The season is the fifty-first in an unbroken succession since its beginning in 1891. Thirty-one guest artists will be heard with the orchestra; four of these will appear with the Swedish Choral Club in a performance of Bach's B minor Mass. The list also includes the pianists Claudio Arrau, Béla Bartók, Robert Casadésus, Edward Collins, Vladimir Horowitz, Darius Milhaud, Guiomar Novaes, Sergei Rachmaninoff, Ethel Bartlett, Rae Robertson, Reginald Stewart, and Alexander Brailowsky; the violinists Mischa Elman, Zino Francescatti, Carroll Glenn, Jascha Heifetz, Fritz Kreisler, Nathan Milstein, Robert Quick, Isaac Stern, Erica Morini, and John Weicher; the cellists Edmund Kurtz and Gregor Piatigorsky; the violist William Primrose, and the composer-conductor Carlos Chavez.

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Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Mr. Big," new comedy by Arthur Sheekman and Margaret Shane. Produced by George S. Kaufman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Shubert—
"Hold On to Your Hats," by Guy Bolton, Matt Brooks, and Eddie Davis. Starring Al Jolson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald and James Stephenson. 2:10, 5:10, 8:05. "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers and Burgess Meredith. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—
"Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. 1:10, 4:05, 7:05, 10. "The Bride Wore Crutches," Lynne Roberts. 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:45, 8:40.

Keith-Memorial—
"Scattergood Meets Broadway," Guy Kibbee. 9:53 a. m., 1:21, 4:49, 8:17. "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 11:09 a. m., 2:37, 6:05, 9:33.

Kenmore—
"Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 2:15, 5:10, 8:10. "Intermezzo," Leslie Howard and Ingrid Bergman. 1, 4, 6:50, 9:50.

Metropolitan—
"Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda and Joan Bennett. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 10. "Ice Capades," 11:25 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20. Personal appearance of Walter Abel at 9:55 p. m.

Modern—
"Dive Bomber," Fred MacMurray and Errol Flynn. 10:45 a. m., 2:15, 5:50, 9:20. "Passage From Hong Kong," Lucile Fairbanks and Keith Douglas. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

Orpheum—
"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Ingrid Bergman. 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:20, 9:55. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton. 9:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:55, 8.

Paramount—
"Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. 9:20, 11:55 a. m., 3:35, 4:55, 7:20, 10. "The Bride Wore Crutches," Lynne Roberts. 10:45 a. m., 1:25, 3:50, 6:30, 8:50.

B. K. O.-Boston—
"Hurry, Charlie, Hurry," Leon Errol and Mildred Coles. 9:45 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10:15. Stage shows 11 a. m., 1:15, 3:45, 6:30, 8:40.

Scollay—
"Dive Bomber," Fred MacMurray and Errol Flynn. 10:10 a. m., 1:50, 5:30, 9:10. "Passage from Hong Kong," Lucile Fairbanks and Keith Douglas. 12:40, 4:20, 8.

South Station Theater—
Raymond Gram Swing. Counterfeit Money. "Those We Love": travel. Tunisia. Fly Casting. Mack Sennett Comedy. latest news and other subjects. Continued 9:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

State—
"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Ingrid Bergman. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:20, 9:50. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton. 1:20, 4:55, 8:20.

Telepix—
"Lowell Thomas on American Sea Power." "So You Think You Know Music." "T. V. A." "Mack Sennett Comedy." "Travel." Disney Cartoon, and 30-minute news digest. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Citadel of Crime." Robert Armstrong. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "Wings in the Dark," Cary Grant, Myrna Loy. 10:30 a. m., 1:05, 3:40, 6:10, 8:40.

Tremont—
"Penny Serenade," Cary Grant and Irene Dunne. 9 a. m., 12:25, 4:30, 8. "Lady Eve," 10:45 a. m., 2:30, 6:15, 10.

Uptown—
"Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Don Ameche and Mary Martin. 1:20, 4:55, 8:20. "Manpower," George Raft and Edward G. Robinson. 2:55, 6:25, 9:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Reluctant Dragon." "Man Hunt." Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Tom, Dick, and Harry," Ginger Rogers. "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn and Karen Verne. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Affectionately Yours." Dennis Morgan and Merle Oberon. "Flying Wild." 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. "Lady From Cheyenne," Loretta Young. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. "That Uncertain Feeling," Melvyn Douglas and Merle Oberon. 1:56 and 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Dressed to Kill." 2:05, 5:15, 8:10. "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 3:48, 6:50, 9:45.

Brookline Village: "Shining Victory." Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:50, 4:56, 8:02. "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor. 3:21, 6:29, 9:33.

Cleveland Circle: "Tom, Dick, and Harry," Ginger Rogers and George Murphy. "Manpower," George Raft, Marlene Dietrich. 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis. 3:41, 9:41. "The Getaway," Robert Sterling. 5, 8.

Harvard: "The Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis. "Reaching for the Sun." Joel McCrea and Ellen Drew. 2 and 8.

University: "Vivacious Lady," Ginger Rogers and James Stewart. 3, 6:15, 9:35. "When Tomorrow Comes," Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Billy the Kid." Robert Taylor and Brian Donlevy. "The Great Swindle." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Sweetheart of the Campus." Ozzie Nelson and Ruby Keeler. "Mutiny in the Arctic." 2. Continuous 7-11.

Strand: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable. 3:30, 8:04. "Three Sons o' Guns." 1:34, 7:34.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Eglesto: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. "West Point," Anne Shirley and Dick Carlson. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Big Store" with the Marx Bros. 3:09, 9:21. "Affectionately Yours," Dennis Morgan and Merle Oberon. 1:40, 7:52.

Park: "She Knew All the Answers." Franchot Tone and Joan Bennett. "Prisoners on Devil's Island." 2 and 8.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "There's Magic in Music." Susanna Foster and Allan Jones. "The Round-Up." 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis. 3:38, 9:33. "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon. 1:53, 8:08.

Hyde Park: "Lady Eve." Henry Fonda and Barbara Stanwyck. "Emergency Landing," Carole Hughes. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. 2:30, 8:15. "They Met in Argentina," Maureen O'Hara. 4:58, 9:56.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Bis Hopkins," Judy Canova. "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "For Beauty's Sake." 1:50, 5, 8:15. "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers and George Murphy. 3:15, 6:25, 9:40.

Mystic: "Shining Victory," James Stephenson and O. Fitzgerald. 2:05, 8:30. "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Don Ameche and Mary Martin. 3:30, 7, 9:55.

Maplewood: "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman. "Hello Sucker," Hugh Herbert. 1:45, Evenings 7-11.

Orpheum: "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Broadway Limited," Victor McLaglen and Dennis O'Keefe. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Kisses for Breakfast." 1:55, 7:50. "Manpower," George Raft, Edward G. Robinson and Marlene Dietrich. 3:30, 9:10.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Three Sons o' Guns," Wayne Morris. 1:45, 8. "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. 3:07, 9:23.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Man Hunt." Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. "Cowboy and the Blonde." 1:30 and 7:30.

MEDFORD: "Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis. 3:48, 9:30. "The Getaway," Robert Sterling. 3:30, 6:40, 10.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. "West Point Widow." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 3:35, 9:35. "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor. "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:30 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin and Don Ameche. "The Getaway." 2 and 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers.

Strand: "Man Power." Marlene Dietrich and George Raft. "Kisses for Breakfast," Dennis Morgan and J. Wyatt.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. "Scattergood Baines," Guy Kibbee. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-in-Theater: "Great Guy," James Cagney. "I'll Sell My Life." Rose Hobart and Michael Whalen. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor and Brian Donlevy. "The Nurse's Secret." Lee Patrick and Regis Toomey. 2 and 8.

Central: "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon and Dennis Morgan. "Thieves Fall Out," Edward Albert and Joan Leslie. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Arizona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. "Man Who Lost Himself." 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Caught in the Draft." Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Repent at Leisure," K. Taylor and Wendy Barrie. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone, "Night Train," 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "Adventure in Washington," Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Shadows on the Stairs," Frieda Inescort and Paul Cavanagh. 2:09, 8:09. "The Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis and James Cagney. 3:26, 9:26.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable. "Three Sons o' Guns." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "Murder Among Friends." 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye and Betty Grable. "Invisible Woman," John Barrymore.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. "Magic in Music," Allan Jones. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Man Hunt." Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. "Blonde Inspiration," John Shelton and Virginia Grey. 2:15 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor and Brian Donlevy. "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "You're in the Army Now." Wallace Ford. "Son of the Navy," Jean Parker and James Dunn. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power and L. Darnell. 3:20, 7:55. "Too Many Blondes," Rudy Vallee and H. Parrish. 2:10, 6:48, 10:10.

Commerce and Finance

House-Senate Conferees May Battle on Corporate Tax Changes

Business and Industry

SPAB Refuses Steel Priority For Pipeline

TULSA, Okla., Sept. 10 (AP)—The oil transportation situation to the East Coast was muddled further today by refusal of the supply priorities and allocations Board to grant steel priorities for construction of an $80,000,000 pipe line from Texas.

Oil circles predicted that a spirited controversy between governmental agencies would follow concerning the necessity of construction of the proposed line.

The threatened eastern shortage of oil and refined products followed diversion to Britain of tankers in the coastwise trade. Advocates of rail transportation have suggested that the shortage could be bridged with tank cars.

Th SPAB turned down a request for 480,000 tons of steel plate for immediate construction of the line. It still was possible that steel tubing could be used but sources here pointed out that the setting in motion of such production would mean delay in completion of the project.

Deputy Petroleum Co-ordinator Ralph K. Davies told the Maloney Senate Subcommittee yesterday that the 1,400-mile pipe line system was essential to national defense.

The line was suggested by Secretary Harold Ickes and plans for its construction were worked out by Mr. Ickes with major oil companies. Preliminary surveys already are under way. Oil executives had hoped for early priorities with a view of attempting to complete it by spring.

Congress recently enacted the Cole pipe line bill to give pipe lines the right of eminent domain to smooth obtaining of rights of way.

Chairman Francis Maloney (D) of Connecticut of the Senate subcommittee investigating the threatened eastern petroleum situation declared, however, that "the oil shortage is over."

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Daily crude oil production in the United States decreased 195,365 barrels to 3,794,905 for the week ended Sept. 6, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

Production so far this year was reported at 922,827,445 barrels, compared with 926,994,693 barrels for the same period of 1940.

During the week, Texas production was off 196,350 barrels daily to 1,252,950, with East Texas declining 71,000 to 298,550. Kansas was down 25,100 to 229,400; Oklahoma, 2,745 to 427,975 and the Rocky Mountain area, 6,460 to 103,940.

California gained 5,475, 634,725; Illinois, 14,750 to 401,450; Louisiana 1,000 to 333,950, and Michigan 7,810 to 49,860.

Eastern fields were unchanged at 111,400.

Cotton Goods Clearing House Urged by Brokers

NEW YORK (AP)—Scheuer & Co., textile brokers, in a letter to members of the industry suggested a cotton goods clearing house should be set up to insure equitable distribution of the supply available for civilian use.

"If the industry acts," the letter said, "this need not become a matter of government responsibility; if it does not, the government is certain to intercede.

INSTITUTION for SAVINGS in ROXBURY and its Vicinity
Chartered February 22 1825
2343 Washington St., Roxbury
Opposite Dudley Elevated Station. Write for folder,
"Banking By Mail"
Interest Begins Sept. 15
116 Years of Uninterrupted Dividends

Strike Against Municipality Meets Civil Service Barrier

Second of two articles on impending clash likely between labor unions and governments, Federal, State, and Municipal.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The advance skirmishes between the spreading armies of organized labor and the spreading armies of Government ownership have aroused considerable discussion this year among municipal authorities. The National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, for instance, has just published a lengthy report on the "Power of Municipalities to Enter into Labor Union Contracts—a Survey of Law and Experience," and the current issue of the National Review carries an article on the subject by Eliot Kaplan, Executive Secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League, which has taken an active role in recent discussion of the subject.

No city, it appears, has ever signed a binding collective bargaining agreement with a labor union like the agreements in private industry. A good many agreements have been signed between city officials and labor representatives, but legally speaking they were not binding on the officials. What would happen if the officials broke the agreement is another matter; there appears to be no record of their doing so.

Informal Agreements

A good example of the informality of such arrangements can be seen in Detroit, where the city took over the street railway system about 20 years ago, under Jim Couzens. The city charter gives the Street Railway Commission " . . . control . . . as fully and completely as if (it) represented private owners . . . " It inherited an understanding with the A. F. of L.'s Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees. There never was a contract; but each year the Commission would talk with the union, then issue a printed document of rules and regulations governing employee relations.

A union member could authorize the city in writing to withhold his union dues and turn them over to the union (erroneously called "the check-off") but no one had to join the union or stay in it. The city officials conferred only with officials of this A. F. of L. union, but merely "to save the time of dealing with every little group of employees"; there was no "exclusive bargaining agreement." Into this Eden of understatement entered the C. I. O. organizers a couple of years ago and began to eat away the A. F. of L. membership. Last month the A. F. of L. union struck, therefore, for an election among the employees to choose between A. F. of L. and C. I. O. unions an exclusive bargaining representative. The C. I. O., naturally, didn't want an election yet, hoping to wait until it could carry its membership campaign further. This kind of a controversy is familiar in the annals of the Wagner Act. After four days of the strike, Mayor Jeffries granted the election (which the A. F. of L. won by a not too comfortable majority) saying he didn't believe he had the right to grant such an election or such an exclusive bargaining agreement and that he hoped the courts would soon give him an answer on the question.

Civil Vs. Union Rights

Mayor La Guardia of New York, threatened by a demand of the Transport Workers' Union for continuance under the city of the closed shop inherited from private operation of the IRT and BMT subway system, wrote on April 7, 1941:

". . . The City does not and cannot recognize the right of any group to strike against the City . . . wages, working conditions, pension rights, vacations, sick leaves, are all matters provided by law and can be established and put into effect only in the manner prescribed by law. They cannot in any way be provided by a separate and private agreement . . . nothing can be done by any organization to change the provisions of the Civil Service laws, which are most rigid. . . ."

The legal theory under which cities cannot make formal agreements with labor unions is that, as the Municipal Law Officers summarized it, "Cities are creatures of limited powers, having only those powers specifically delegated by constitution, charter, and statute, and power to sign such collective bargaining agreements has not been expressly delegated to cities except in a very limited way by the State of Washington. Such agreements would be an unlawful . . . delegation of public power to the union, a private organization over which there is no public control. . . .

"If unions select employees there is no control . . . on the union's action. . . .

"Control of wages by the union would give control of the municipal tax rate. . . .

"Civil Service provisions of state constitutions, statutes, and city charters would be nullified. . . .

"Federal, state and municipal officials are, almost without exception, very 'pro-labor' and want to do everything possible for labor, but public policy and practical, legal and other objections inherent in the very nature of public service simply make collective bargaining agreements . . . an impossibility. . . .

"Some city employees belong to labor unions and some city administrations discuss employee problems with labor union representatives just as they would talk with any other citizen interested in any other municipal problem. It is only when formal union recognition or a formal union contract is sought that the problems herein discussed arise."

Status of "No Strike" Rule

The gist of this argument is that (a) a strike against a governmental employer is a strike against "the people" who are the ultimate employers, and that (b) no civil servant in administrative office can legally bargain "the people" into a contract unless he has express statutory powers such as those granted municipal street railway managements in the State of Washington.

For practical purposes, however, it appears that a show-down has often been avoided in the past and probably will be where possible in the future by informal understandings. For example, as mentioned on this page recently, the Panama Railroad Steamship Company, operated by the Army, hires its men solely through the hiring halls of the National Maritime Union but has never formally agreed to do so.

One of the coming arguments in the labor officials' side of the case is that the "no strike" rule which naturally applies to policemen, firemen, nurses, etc., does not necessarily apply when the city goes out into service not strictly and traditionally "non-governmental." The usual answer is that if the public has considered it "in the public interest" to take over a formerly private service, that "public interest" should proscribe strikes for labor just as it proscribes profit for capital.

On one point all hands seem to agree, even the lawyers. City state and federal employees should have available channels to air their problems with their superior officers. There has been much high-handed arrogance on the part of governmental officials in certain cities, in holding themselves aloof from employee complaints or requests for conferences.

Quick Action Is Likely On Tax Measure

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—With rosy prospects for a speedy agreement, a joint conference committee went to work today to adjust the differences in the House and Senate versions of the huge new defense tax bill.

Although the Senate bill called for $3,538,900,000 in new revenue —$367,500,000 more than provided for by the House, leaders in both chambers expressed optimism that the conferees would be able to agree on a compromise version by the end of the week.

If the conferees needed any added incentive for quick work, there was the fact that the Treasury theoretically is losing an estimated $2,000,000 a day pending the effectiveness of the new excise levies provided for by the measure.

May Change Exemptions

Chairman George (D-Ga) of the Senate Finance Committee, who guided the history-making legislation through the Senate, agreed with Chairman Robert Doughton (D-NC) of the House Ways and Means Committee that only two or three days would be needed to adjust differences between the separate chambers.

Mr. Doughton sought to help the compromise work along with a statement that he had "no particular objection" to a Senate amendment reducing personal income tax exemptions from $2,000 to $1,500 for married persons and from $800 to $750 for single persons.

That amendment, however, conceivably might produce considerable discussion for there was talk that some House conferees preferred to have the exemption of married persons reduced only to $1,750.

"I hope that there will not be a great deal of dispute in the joint conference," Senator George told reporters today. "We already are in agreement on a number of items, and I believe we can bring the two bills to a prompt compromise."

Corporate Taxes Fight

Senator George expected the chief controversy to develop over Senate changes in corporation taxes. The Senate knocked out a special 10 per cent levy on companies not having sufficient income to come under the excess profits tax and then slapped on an increase in corporation surtaxes. The surtax rates were raised from 5 to 6 per cent on the first $25,000 of net income and from 6 to 7 per cent on profits over that amount.

The House 10 per cent levy had been estimated to raise $67,700,000. The Finance Committee said the Senate increase in surtaxes would yield $120,500,000.

Of the 44 items in the bill, Senate and House are in agreement on exactly half. The 22 levies approved by both chambers, however, are mostly excise, or "nuisance" taxes. They would raise only $450,000,000—or about one-eighth—of the aggregate tax bill.

Because it has a recess agreement, the House cannot act on any compromise tax measure until Sept. 15.

Int'l Paper to Pay Quarterly Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—International Paper & Power Company directors have declared a quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the 5 per cent preferred stock, payable Sept. 27 to stockholders of record Sept. 19, and announced they would consider further payments on arrears in October.

On June 28 the company paid a regular quarterly dividend, and $5 on account arrears on the preferred. Unpaid dividends on the preferred amount to $5 a share.

Richard J. Cullen, President, said earnings currently were at a higher rate than for the first six months of the year.

Carloadings Lower In Holiday Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Revenue freight cars handled by railroads reporting for the week ended Sept. 6 included:

	Sep 6	Prev Wk	Yr Ago
Balt & Ohio	58,518	66,186	47,473
Burlington	27,667	29,794	22,435
Chesapeake & Ohio	39,082	42,678	32,342
Erie	28,254	31,519	24,071
Frisco	13,871	17,089	11,714
Great Northern	27,757	30,612	27,551
Illinois Central	33,732	42,553	29,588
Lackawanna	16,581	18,974	14,745
Missouri Pacific	27,011	29,036	21,445
New Haven	24,936	28,437	19,094
New York Central	93,627	104,167	76,901
Nickel Plate	19,083	21,474	15,100
Norfolk & Western	27,413	31,007	23,947
North Western	22,528	27,567	20,905
Northern Pacific	14,998	18,536	13,491
Pere Marquette	11,156	12,754	10,046
St. Paul	29,397	37,486	25,813
Santa Fe	28,636	31,486	24,114
Seaboard Air Line	14,540	18,540	12,224
Southern Pacific	43,278	49,708	37,349
Southern Railway	39,075	43,780	34,072
Wabash	15,163	16,933	13,184

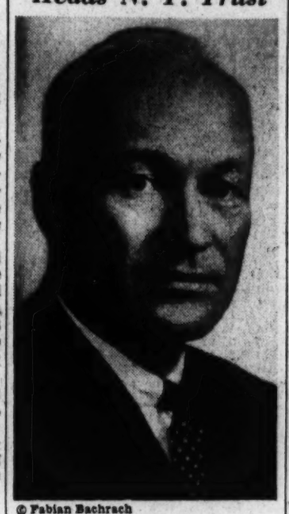
Montana Road Plans Issue Of No Par Value Stock

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Montana, Wyoming & Southern Railroad Company applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue 10,000 shares of common capital stock without par value, to be exchanged for an equal number of shares of outstanding capital stock at the par value of $100 each.

The company' railroad is located wholly within Montana.

The application said the company's directors and officers felt the capital stock now outstanding with a par value of $1,000,000 was "out of line with the value of the property and that from several standpoints a comparatively small property may be more economically operated with stock without par value than with par value stock outstanding."

Heads N. Y. Trust



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John E. Bierwirth

Elected President of the New York Trust Company to succeed Artemus L. Gates, who resigned to become Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aeronautics. Mr. Bierwirth has been a Vice-President of the Bank for nearly 12 years. He is a director of a number of corporations, including the Consolidated Gas & Electric Co. of Baltimore.

'People's' Defense Bond Sales Ahead Of 'Baby' Bonds in '40

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury reported that its "people's" defense bonds were proving even more popular with buyers than the almost identical "baby" bonds were a year ago.

July sales of the "people's," or Series E, defense savings bonds, totaled $145,274,000 during July, the Treasury said, compared with $65,838,577 for "baby" bonds in the corresponding period last year.

A breakdown by States showed these sales of Series E bonds, three-month total for May, June and July:

Connecticut, $6,471,000; Maine, $1,891,000; Massachusetts, $15,646,000; New Hampshire, $1,044,000; Rhode Island, $2,293,000; Vermont, $856,000.

Wheat Loans Aug. 30 Were $118,260,465

CHICAGO, Sept. 10 (AP)—The Department of Agriculture reported that through Aug. 30 loans were made on 116,838,909 bushels of 1941 wheat in the amount of $118,260,465,

A total of 196,028 loans were made in 30 states at an average rate of $1.01 a bushel. The loan wheat in storage includes 9,887,989 bushels stored on farms and 106,950,920 in public elevators. It was explained that the actual number of loans probably would exceed this figure substantially since only those transactions which have completely cleared the commodity Credit Corporation records were announced.

The department also announced that 1925 loans made on the 1940 corn crop were repaid during the week ended Aug. 30. This brought the total loan payments on that date to 18,706, representing 17,968,887 bushels with a value of $10,944,728. Outstanding as of that date were 90,519 loans on 84,778,332 bushels valued at $51,662,086.

The Board of Trade Clearing Corporation announced that effective today margin requirements on all grain and soybean futures contracts would be raised 33 to 60 per cent. The new requirements of its members will be 16 cents a bushel on soybeans compared with 10 at present. The margin on wheat and rye has been raised to 6 cents, or 2 above the prevailing rate and the corn and oats margin was boosted a cent to 4 and 3 cents respectively.

No. Natural Gas Stock Is Offered

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—An $11,368,000 offering of 355,250 common shares of Northern Natural Gas Co. was made today at $32 a share by a banking syndicate headed by Blyth & Co. in a move to terminate affiliation of Northern with United Light & Railways Co., and its parent, United Light & Power Co.

The stock was formerly owned by United Light & Railways. Northern operates gas lines originating in Texas and Kansas fields and making deliveries in Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota.

Federal Farm Policy Gets Praise, Blame at Hearing

ENID Okla., Sept. 10 (AP)—A Republican Congressional committee, selecting the site of a recent protest against the Federal penalty on excess wheat as the setting for its first investigation, heard farmers both praise and condemn the Administration's farm policy.

The committee, headed by Rep. Clifford Hope (R-Kan.), opened its hearings yesterday in this North Central Oklahoma wheat belt center—the heart of the Eighth Congressional District, represented on the committee by Rep. Ross Rizley, Oklahoma's only Republican congressman.

Sees Program "Run Out"

Last July farmers of 13 nearby counties organized to join the National Agricultural Producers Association in opposing the AAA's 49-cent-a-bushel penalty on wheat grown in excess of quotas. Mrs. Ida May Fortney, 76, who came to Oklahoma with her husband in 1895 to stake a claim, told the 1,000 assembled farmers:

"If we let this program go on, eventually nobody in the country will own a thing. The compliers are paid not to produce and we have to pay because we did produce. If we hadn't paid the 49-cent penalty, they wouldn't have had anything to pay the compliers. I think the program is about run out."

C. H. Hyde of Alva called the program a success, pointing out that the price of wheat has risen.

D. P. Tate of Hennessey said he didn't intend to sell any of his wheat this year because he wanted to feed it to his hogs.

Sells to Pay Penalties

"But I had to sell it to get the money to pay my penalties so the Government would have some money to send back to somebody who compiled. Now I don't have any wheat or money either and I don't know what to do about my hogs."

C. H. Kirkwood of Woodward County cautioned against throwing the entire program "out the window," asserting that "we can't let things go back to where they were in 1933."

Ed Weatherby of Enid suggested that Congress write a simple bill limiting production of wheat to 100 acres in every quarter-section of land.

"That would do away with the red tape and expensive organization and would treat the big and little farmers alike."

The committee, which continued its hearings today, is composed of Representatives Hope, Rizley, Cliff Clevenger (Ohio), Frank Carlson (Kansas), Ben Jensen (Iowa), Charles Robertson (North Dakota), Philip Bennett (Missouri), and J. Edgar Chenowith (Colorado).

Terms of Second Australia Conversion Loan Expected Soon

CANBERRA, Australia (AAP)—Announcement of terms of conversion of £219,000,000 (approximately $707,000,000) worth of Australian Commonwealth securities maturing in November is expected to be made soon by Prime Minister Fadden.

This conversion loan, following the similar conversion of £210,000,000 in 1938, is the second installment in the process of converting the huge issue in the depression era of £1,668,000,000 at 4 per cent. At that time the whole internal debt owed by Australian Government was converted from varying rates into 4 per cent securities, thus achieving an enormous annual interest saving at a time when Australian governments were facing deficits at the rate of £75,000,000 annually.

Holders of the £219,000,000 issue are expected to accept a lower interest yield than 4 per cent. Compulsory conversion is not considered likely.

The last war loan was issued at 3¼ per cent.

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UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
DIVIDEND No. 169
A dividend of one dollar per share on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable October 15, 1941, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 18, 1941.
LIONEL W. UDELL, Treasurer

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only and is under no circumstances to be construed as an offering of these Shares for sale, or as an offer to buy, or as a solicitation of an offer to buy, any of such Shares. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

355,250 Shares

Northern Natural Gas Company

Common Stock, Par Value $20 Per Share

Price: $32 per Share

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from the undersigned.

Blyth & Co., Inc.

September 10, 1941

What are we waiting for?

1. YIELD on Dow-Jones Industrial Stock Average has gone *up;* is now 5.83 per cent.**
2. Yield on high-grade bonds has gone *down.* For example, on municipal bonds it is only 2.02 per cent.**
3. The Federal Reserve Board Index of Industrial Production is now at a new high of 164 — a year ago it was 121 — yet the Dow-Jones Industrial Stock Average is actually lower than at this time last year.
4. Department store sales, chain store sales, rural retail sales are all far ahead of last year, reflecting large increases in factory payrolls and farm income. Collections are better, business failures much lower than last year.
5. Deposits of Federal Reserve Member Banks in 101 cities are substantially higher than a year ago and excess reserves, although lower than in 1940, are still over four billion eight hundred million dollars.
6. Even though costs of doing business, including taxes, are also going up, sales increases of 25 to 50 per cent should absorb advances in cost and still bring substantial net earnings for many companies.

**As computed in Barron's, The National Financial Weekly, September 8, 1941

What are we waiting for?

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*WHITE, WELD & CO.
WHITNEY & ELWELL

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day's sales 873,280
1941 volume to date 98,244,495
1940 volume to date 145,985,705

Market Eases; Leaders Lose Early Advance

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—Stocks settled into a slightly lower range today after a brief try at recovery in early proceedings.

Best prices were recorded at the opening and in some instances the moderate gains were well maintained. Steels, motors and rails were notably lacking in resiliency and absence of leadership in other departments was a handicap throughout. Rubbers and store stocks were among the resistant spots near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of about 500,000 shares.

Commodities, recently in the speculative spotlight because of soaring prices, were thrown into a steep decline by selling associated with Secretary Morgenthau's suggestion that large stored supplies of foodstuffs be put on the market.

A part of the light selling in stocks was attributed to holders seeking to trim commitments in preparation for President Roosevelt's talk to the nation tomorrow night. The word from Washington was that informed sources understood the Chief Executive would demand that Germany give a strict accounting for American lives and American shipping lost at sea though Nazi operations.

Certain of the rails were heavy with Union Pacific down around 3 points. Dupont also was well on the losing side. In both instances selling was inconsequential. In the wavering division a good part of the time were General Motors, American Can, Union Carbide, Texas Corp., and Great Northern preferred. Rubbers and an assortment of aircrafts, utilities and merchandising shares were resistant.

In the curb improved marks were posted for Bell Aircraft, Brewster Aeronautical and Gulf Oil; down a bit were American Cyanamid and Sherwin Williams.

Foreign Bonds Higher

Cautious trading held most domestic corporate bonds to a narrow range today, but in the foreign list some issues were sharply higher in light volume.

Buying interest was well scattered, some top-flight industrials moving upward in selective buying.

U. S. Governments, in mild dealings both over the counter and in the stock exchange, were unchanged to slightly lower.

Many Government bond traders said they felt Secretary Henry Morgenthau's speech in Boston last night implied lack of need for immediate borrowing through regular channels.

Japanese issues, apparently aided by the easing of tension in the Pacific, climbed one to more than three points and Australian, New South Wales and Queensland bonds likewise gained. Other foreign government dollar loans on the rising side included issues of Argentina, Belgium and Uruguay.

Corporate gainers included American & Foreign Power 5s, Columbia Gas 5s of '61, Lehigh Valley 4s and Erie 5s of '75. On the downside were Marion Steam Shovel 6s, Wabash first 5s of '39, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s and St. Paul 5s.

Court Fines Firms Charged With Being Light Bulb Monopoly

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—Following pleas of nolo contendere, Judge John Bright, of the Federal Court here, has levied fines totaling $47,000 against the General Electric Company, the Corning Glass Works and N. V. Philips Gloeilampenfabroken, of Eindhoven, the Netherlands, along with several of the officials of General Electric and the Dutch company for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act in connection with a monopoly on electric light bulbs.

The sentence, imposed yesterday on recommendation of Samuel S. Isseks, special assistant to the Attorney General, fines General Electric Company $10,000, the Corning Glass Works, $10,000; Amory Houghton, President of Corning; William H. Curtis, vice president, and Vernon M. Dorsey, agent and patent counsel, $5,000 each; N. V. Philips, $10,000, and Herman F. van Walsem, director of the Dutch concern, and Emil Hijams, head of the patent department, 1,000 each.

The three organizations were described as makers of almost all the glass jackets for electric light bulbs manufactured in this country and of a large share of those manufactured in Europe. They refused to defend themselves against the charges.

Grain Prices Drop On Profit Taking

CHICAGO, Sept. 10 (AP)—An outburst of selling today caused grain and soybeans prices to tumble from four-year peak levels.

Wheat and rye fell more than 3 cents, corn and oats more than 2 cents and soybeans 3½ to 5⅝ cents at the extreme.

Liquidation was touched off by a statement of Treasury Secretary Morgenthau advocating release of surplus farm commodities, including wheat and corn, now held by the Government and increased imports of Canadian wheat in order to check inflationary price rises.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55½	46	Abbott (1.60g)	*2	55	55	55	+ ¾
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	— ¼
7¾	⅞	Adams Exp (.15)	16	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	19⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	Sep 8
13⅞	12	Addressog (1)	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	5	42	41¾	41⅞	+ ⅛
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Sep 4
	3¾	Alaska Jun (1½)	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
⅜	⅜	Alleghany Corp	4	½	½	½	+ ⅛
9½	5½	Alleg pf xw	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
10⅝	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	9	8½	8	8½	+ ⅜
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	5	21¼	20⅛	20⅛	Sep 9
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1½g)	4	23½	23⅜	23⅜	
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (½g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	9	161½	160½	160½	— ½
13	10	Allied Kid (1a)	4	13	13	13	Sep 9
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	1	13½	13½	13½	
8¾	5¼	Allied Stores	15	6½	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
84½	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	6	84½	84	84	— ½
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g	1	29½	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (⅜g)	2	15⅝	19⅜	19⅜	Sep 8
1⅜	⅛	Amal Lea (¾k)	1	1¼	1⅜	1⅜	Sep 9
18¾	10	Amal Leath pf	1	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	5	58	58	58	+ ¼
19¼	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.80g)	1	19	18¾	18¾	— ½
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	1	46	46	46	
5¾	⅜	Am Bk N (.20g)	*2	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
8¼	5¼	Am Bosch	3	6¾	6½	6⅝	Sep 8
39	29⅜	Am Br Sh (.90g)	3	34½	34¼	34½	Sep 9
3	1	Am Cable & R	17	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	2	82¼	81½	81½	—1½
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	4	180	180	180	Sep 8
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	2	31½	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅞
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	3	74⅜	74	74	Sep 9
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
119	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	10b¾	108¼	108¼	Sep 9
121	98½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	111⅜	111½	111½	+ ⅜
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	5	7	7	7	Sep 9
5⅞	4⅜	Am Comm Al	5	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅜
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¼)	6	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
17⅜	11¼	Am Encaus Til	8	15⅜	11½	11½	
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6¼	6	6	A'g 12
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	7	1⅛	¾	¾	Sep 9
22	11⅞	Am FP $6 pf .90k	6	21¼	20½	20½	+ ¼
26½	14¾	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	12	25¾	25	25	+ ¼
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	5	3½	2⅞	2⅞	Sep 9
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (3g)	7	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ½
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Sep 9
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	33	33	33	Sep 6
51¼	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	
2⅛	1⅛	Am Ice	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
28½	20	Am Ice pf(⅓e)	7	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	— ¼
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	2	3⅞	3½	3½	Sep 9
13¼	9¾	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Sep 2
50	45	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	45	45	45	Sep 8
17½	10⅜	Am Locomotive	7	13	12⅞	13	
95¼	79	Am Loco pf 5¼k	11	91¼	91	91	
13⅜	10¼	Am M & F (.74g)	2	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
5⅜	2¼	Am M & Metal	13	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	
21½	15½	Am Metal (¾g)	6	20¾	20⅝	20¾	
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
46¾	30	AP&L $6 pf 5¼k	9	34	33⅜	33⅜	— ¼
39	20	AP&L $5pf 4¾k	10	30½	30¼	30¼	— ¼
7¼	6	Am Rad&S(.45g)	25	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	11⅞	Am R Mill(1.05g)	5	14½	14⅜	14⅜	
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (¼g)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
10¼	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Sep 9
45⅝	34	Am Sm&R (1¼g	10	43	42½	42½	— ⅜
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	5	154½	154	154	—1
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	44½	44½	44½	Sep 9
28½	19	Am Stl Fd(1¼g)	9	23¼	23	23	— ½
11½	9⅜	Am Stores (½g)	1	11	11	11	Sep 6
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	4	10½	10½	10½	Sep 4
21¼	14	Am Sug R (½g)	17	20½	20⅛	20¼	+ ¼
93¾	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	4	93	93	93	
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	5	19	18¾	19	Sep 9
163¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	29	156⅛	155⅜	155¾	
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	4	69¾	69⅜	69⅜	—1⅛
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	7	70	69¾	69¾	— ⅞
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	155	155	155	Sep 8
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
29⅛	26	Am Viscose ½g	16	26½	25½	25½	—1
116¾	114½	Am Viscos pf (5)	1	115½	115½	115½	
7¼	-	Am Water Wks	9	4⅜	4½	4½	
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	3	85¾	85¾	85¾	—1¼
8⅝	5½	Am Woolen	1	8	7½	7½	Sep 9
80⅞	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	5	78½	78⅛	78⅛	— ⅜
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	4	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(33⅓k)	1	55½	55½	55½	A'g 27
30	22⅛	Anaconda (11⅛g)	25	28¼	28	28	— ⅛
16¾	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	4	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Sep 2
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	
32⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅜
112⅛	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	111	110¾	111	Sep 9
5½	-	Armour Ill	15	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
68¼	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	2	65¾	65¾	65¾	+ ¼
70	60	Arm Ill pf	1	67	67	67	A'g 5
34⅜	23	Armstrong 1¼g	3	29	29	29	
6¾	6⅛	Arnold C (⅝g)	2	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
6¾	4¾	Artloom (.52½g)	14	5¾	5⅜	5½	Sep 9
10⅛	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	3	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
88	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	88	88	88	Sep 5
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	98½	98½	98½	Sep 9
35⅛	23	Associates (2)	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	Sep 5
31⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	22	26¾	26⅛	26⅛	
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Kpf(5)	4	62⅜	62	62	—1½
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	9	24	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅛
32¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	14	32⅛	30¾	31⅞	+ ⅝
45⅝	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	5	45	43⅞	45	+ ½
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	37	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅜
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	Sep 9
7½	6⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	9	7	7	7	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49	49	49	Sep 8
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (2½g)	1	70	70	70	
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	1	8½	8½	8½	
27⅛	13⅜	Austin Nichols	2	25⅜	21½	21½	Sep 9
3¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	18	3⅞	3¾	3¾	

B

19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	3	15	15	15	
5⅝	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	11	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	5	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
8½	5	Bangor & Ar	2	7⅛	7	7	Sep 4
11¼	7	Barber As (⅛e)	64	11¾	10⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
9⅞	6½	Barker Br (¼g)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Sep 8
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall (.45g)	12	10	9⅞	10	
24⅞	12¾	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	2	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅛
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	27	27	27	Sep 9
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	26½	26½	26½	— ½
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	— ⅜
104½	101	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
101	101	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117½	117½	117½	Sep 2
8½	7⅛	Beld-Hem (.80)	7	7¼	7¼	7¼	Sep 9
40	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	23	38⅞	38⅝	38¾	
20⅞	13¾	Benef Ind (1¼g)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
57	50	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	54	54	54	A'g 28
34¾	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	31	31	31	— ⅛
89½	67½	Beth Steel (4½g)	18	68	67½	67⅝	— ⅛
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	— ⅛
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (3g)	4	30¼	29¾	30¼	Sep 8
23⅞	16½	Black & Deck(.2)	1	23	23	23	— ¼
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Kn (.45g)	6	8⅛	8	8	Sep 9
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (¾g)	1	15½	15½	15½	Sep 8
243⅛	123⅜	Boeing Airplane	132	233¼	229⅛	227⅞	— ⅛
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br (1g)	1	30½	30½	30½	
23⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	22¾	22½	22½	Sep 8
21⅞	18⅜	Borden Co (.90g)	15	21⅜	21	21	— ⅜
20⅛	16	Borg-Warn 1.30g	8	20	19⅝	20	
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Sep 9
30	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	30⅛	30	30	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Brew Corp(.30g)	16	4	3⅞	4	
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport B ¾g	1	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	5	20½	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
41	29	Briggs & St 2½g	1	29½	29½	29½	Sep 9
44½	8	Bristol-M (2.40)	2	40	39⅞	40	—1⅜
2⅝	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	2	6½	6½	6½	
14½	10	Bkly Un Gas	2	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	36½	36½	36½	Sep 9
23½	18½	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	6	18⅝	18½	18½	
12⅜	9	Bucyrus-E (.65g)	6	10¾	10⅜	10¾	Sep 9
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	4	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
8½	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	15	7⅛	7	7	Sep 9
34¼	23¼	Bullard (1½g)	1	25½	25½	25½	
34⅝	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	1	33½	33½	33½	— ½
20⅞	15⅜	Burling (.95g)	4	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
61½	49	Burling pf (2¾)	2	55	55	55	+1
9⅜	7⅜	Burr Add (.45g)	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
4¼	2½	Bush Terminal	13	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.30g)	2	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
23	19⅜	But Bros pf(1½)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Sep 9
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	3	10½	10¼	10¼	Sep 9

C

22⅞	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	2	21⅞	21¾	21¾	— ¼
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	Sep 8
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
7¼	5½	Calumet&H(¾g)	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy(.85g)	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
17⅜	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	17	17	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	4	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1½g)	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	Sep 9
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	1	3	3	3	Sep 4
30½	22	Carpent Stl (2g)	1	28	28	28	Sep 9
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
82	43	Case (J I) Co(3e)	3	79	79	79	+ ⅜
50⅜	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	— ¼
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1½g)	2	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	14	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ¼
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	18⅝	18½	18½	— ¼
3⅛	1⅝	Cent Foundry	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	2	3½	3½	3½	Sep 5
14¼	4¼	Cent Violetta S	7	12¼	12	12	— ¾
4	2⅛	Century Rib M	2	4	4	4	A'g 5
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	2	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ¼
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	2	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (⅝g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
22½	17½	Cham P&F(⅜g)	2	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
18	11½	Checker Cab	2	11½	11½	11½	Sep 9
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	4	37⅜	37¼	37¼	
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	2	100	100	100	+ ¾
3⅞	2¼	Ches Corp	3	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	8	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
3	⅛	Chi Great West	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
10⅜	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	19	8	8	8	+ ⅛
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Sep 8
19⅛	9½	Chi Pneu (1½g)	8	18	17¼	17½	— ⅛
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅛
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	Sep 9
A	A	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 9
¼	A	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 2
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	A	A	A	+ A
9½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	
14½	10¾	Chickasha (¼g)	2	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	Childs Co	5	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
72½	55	Chrysler (4½g)	12	57	56⅛	56⅛	— ¼
10⅜	8¾	City I & F (.50g)	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
3⅞	2¼	City Stores	3	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	Sep 9
40½	0¼	Clark Equip 1½g	3	38½	38½	30½	Sep 3
53¾	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	2	28⅜	27⅝	27⅝	Sep 8
43	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	10	42⅝	42	42⅝	— ¼
19⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (2g)	1	30	30	30	— ½
106	87	Coca-Cola (2¼g)	7	100	101½	100	Sep 8
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61½	61½	61½	Sep 4
150¼	115¼	Colgate-P (⅓a)	4	15⅜	15	15⅛	
104	100¾	Colg-P pf (4½)	1	103	103	103	A'g 26
20¼	18½	Collins & A 2½g	1	19⅞	19½	19½	Sep 9
20	14	Col F & I (1¼g)	3	17⅝	17½	17½	Sep 9
21¾	14⅜	Col Br A (1.35g)	2	18⅜	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅜
21	14⅜	Col Br B (1.35g)	7	15½	15	15½	Sep 8
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	25	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	— ⅛
82¼	66½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	68¼	68¼	68¼	+ ¾
7½	4¼	Colum Pict	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	
28½	21¾	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	28	28	28	+ ⅛
8⅜	6⅞	Colum Carb (4)	1	80¼	80¼	80¼	Sep 4
31	21⅜	Coml Credit (3)	21	24½	23⅝	23¾	— ⅜
104	99⅜	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	Sep 8
37⅞	27⅞	Coml Inv Tr (4)	25	32	31⅛	31⅞	
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	104½	104½	104½	Sep 8
11⅞	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼g)	14	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
		Com'th & South	26	A	A	A	
65⅝	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	5	61¾	61½	61⅜	— ⅞
30⅛	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	38	25⅝	25⅜	25½	— ⅛
4	-	Conde Nast(¼g)	7	3½	3⅜	3⅜	Sep 9
18¾	14	Congoleum (1)	6	18¼	17¾	17¾	— ½
47⅝	22½	Cons Aire (2g)	39	45¾	44¾	44¾	—1
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
8½	5¾	Cons Cop (½g)	7	7½	7⅜	7½	
23⅜	17¼	Cons Ed (1.60)	36	17⅜	17½	17½	— ⅛
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	11	100	99¾	100	+ ⅛
1¼	½	Con Film Ind	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Sep 9
11	7¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	7	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	Sep 9
3½	2¼	Cons Laundries	21	2½	2½	2½	Sep 9
6⅛	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	28	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
4¾	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	7	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅜
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	4	5½	5½	5½	— ¼
30	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	5	25¾	25	25¾	Sep 9
106⅝	99	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	102	102	102	Sep 9
16½	12½	Container (¾g)	4	15⅜	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
5¼	4⅛	Cont Baking	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
107	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	6	107	106	107	+1½
40½	31⅝	Cont Can (1½g)	9	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	Sep 9
10	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	2	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	Sep 9
45¾	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	45⅛	45	45⅛	+ ⅛
41⅜	2⅝	Cont Motors	33	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	— ⅛
26¾	17⅜	Cont Oil (¾g)	19	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	— ¼
23½	15½	Cont Steel (¾g)	1	19	19	19	Sep 5
18⅞	13	Cop'weld S (.60g)	5	15	15	15	Sep 9
56	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	54	54	54	A'g 27
53½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	9	52⅞	52½	52½	+ ⅛
47⅜	33¼	Coty Inc (⅛g)	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
	⅛	Coty Internat'l	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	16	17¾	17	17¾	— ⅛
19	14⅞	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	18	18	18	Sep 8
9	4⅜	Crosley Corp	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	Sep 9
27⅝	19⅝	Crown C&S(½g)	2	23¾	23½	23⅝	Sep 9
45½	39

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Broker Hails Advertising For Markets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Urging that financial advertising be directed in a militant way in the security market field, A. Pierce of the large investment firm of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane told members of the Financial Advertisers Association in convention here that there is no better opportunity today for greater service at a profit than in orienting the public as far as possible on securities and the security market as such.

"To the great majority of our fellow countrymen," Mr. Pierce said, "the security market is a mystery" but, he pointed out, relatively little is being done by commercial bankers, investment bankers, or commission brokers to educate the public along the line of its interest in securities.

During the past 10 or 15 years, he said, banks have been more or less awake to their need for a public relations campaign, and are acting accordingly, but security dealers "have done next to nothing and they need related action far more than banks."

Least Understood

Mr. Pierce deplored the fact that the New York Stock Exchange is "the least understood institution among the organizations of national importance in the country. He placed the blame, however, not on the lack of sincerity of purpose on the part of exchange managements, but on the fact that they have not educated members to a conviction of the exchange as a public utility, "which, in the long run could prosper in the right degree only as it stood responsive to the public's needs and reactions."

Mr. Pierce cited his own firm's program of advertising and merchandising which he said was conceived in a sincere effort to do something for ourselves as well as for the entire community of brokers and investors. The program, he said, "was based on a definite policy of full information for the public about ourselves and securities. We made that policy specific and have enforced it within our own ranks so that it would have the telling effect we desired."

Morale Builder

He said that the result of their advertising had been gratifying in more ways than one. "It has developed many new accounts," he stated, "but, perhaps that which is quite as important, it has satisfied our partners and staff that there is no good excuse for the spirit of defeatism that permeates all Street. It has been a morale builder.

"It has justified our confidence in a plan that never before had been attempted. It has aroused in us the hope that other security dealers, even those who have ridiculed our efforts, may become convinced eventually that the security business is not sui generis to a point where it can't be developed into something bigger and better by the right kind of public relation campaigns.

"To the extent that our firm and other firms are able to bring an improved service within the reach of more people, we will grow and prosper. And the measure of our performance will be the welfare of the investor on America's Main Street."

Common. Telephone Stock Is Offered

NEW YORK (AP)—An underwriting group headed by Bonbright & Co. has announced a public offering of 16,071 shares of $5 cumulative preferred stock of Commonwealth Telephone Co. at $103.50 a share.

In the case of 13,071 of the 16,071 shares, the offer was subject to the prior right of holders of the company's $6 cumulative preferred stock to acquire shares under an exchange offer.

Commonwealth Telephone, a subsidiary of General Telephone Corp., provides telephone service in a number of communities in Wisconsin.

Corporate Earnings Show Further Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—Corporate earnings reports during the past week showing profits per common share included:

	1941	1940
Six Months Ended June 30		
Bullard Co.	2.64	4.35
Bulova Watch	2.54	*1.70
Burroughs Add. Ma.	.43	.29
Diamond Match	.79	.79
Timken Roller Bear.	1.92	2.07
12 Months Ended June 30		
Archer-Daniels Midl.	5.89	3.41
Vick Chemical	4.12	4.05
Six Months Ended July 31		
El Paso Nat. Gas	3.57	†3.89
May Dept. Stores	1.70	1.20
W. T. Grant	.75	.54

*—June 30 quarter.
†—July 31 year.

S. H. Kress August Sales Show Gain of 19.9 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—S. H. Kress & Co. reported August sales of $8,021,512 compared with $6,691,497 in August, 1940, an increase of 19.9 per cent.

Sales for the first eight months of 1941 were $58,645,550 against $50,555,492 in the like 1940 period, or a gain of 16 per cent.

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	126.61	28.55	18.52
Net change	—.82	—.78	—.16
Previous close	127.43	29.33	18.68
1941 high	133.59	30.88	20.65
1941 low	115.30	26.54	16.82

*Preliminary.

Urges Publicity

Underwood

E. A. Pierce

Partner of the New York Stock Exchange firm of Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane.

St. Paul Union Depot Plans New Issues

WASHINGTON (AP) — The St. Paul Union Depot company has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue and sell $14,737,000 of first and refunding mortgage bonds, Series B, and $900,000 of guaranteed notes to provide funds for the retirement of $14,737,000 of first and refunding 5 per cent gold bonds, Series A.

The outstanding Series B bonds will be redeemed January 1, 1942, at 110 per cent of face value and accrued interest.

The company did not estimate the amount of savings to be effected by the refunding operation, but said it would furnish this information to the commission later. The interest rate of the new issue is to be specified by the bidders.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept. wheat				
Chicago	1.19	1.17⅛	1.18⅛	1.20⅛
Minneapolis	1.15½	1.13⅝	1.14⅜	1.17⅛
Kansas City	1.13⅜	1.12	1.13	1.14⅞
Winnipeg (Oct.)	.74⅛	.73⅜	.73⅝	.73⅛
Dec. wheat				
Chicago	1.23¼	1.12	1.22⅛	1.24⅛
Minneapolis	1.18⅛	1.15½	1.17⅛	1.19½
Kansas City	1.16⅞	1.15¼	1.16⅜	1.18¼
Winnipeg	.75¾	.75⅛	.75¼	.74⅜
May wheat				
Chicago	1.27⅝	1.25	1.26⅛	1.28⅛
Minneapolis	1.21⅛	1.19	1.20½	1.23
Kansas City	1.19⅛	1.17⅞	1.19	1.20⅞
Winnipeg	.80	.79¼	.79½	.78⅞
Sept. corn				
Chicago	.80¼	.79	.79½	.81
Kansas City	...	...	.72½	.72½
Dec. corn				
Chicago	.84⅞	.83½	.84¼	.85⅞
Kansas City	.76¾	.76⅛	.76¾	.77⅝
Sept. oats				
Chicago new	.52¼	.51	.51⅝	.53½
Minneapolis	...	...	.47¼	.48½
Winnipeg (Oct.)	.50⅛	.49¼	.49½	.50⅛
Rye, Chicago				
Sept. new	.74	.73¾	.74	.75⅜
Dec.	.79¼	.78⅞	.77⅞	.79⅛
May	.85	.83	.83¾	.86

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr.Cl.
Oct. old	1.87¾	1.87¾	1.83¼	1.85¼	1.87¼
Oct. new	1.82	1.86	1.82	1.82½	1.87⅜
Dec.	1.84	1.88	1.83⅜	1.85¾	1.88⅜
May	1.90	1.91⅞	1.87	1.91½	1.92⅝

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr.Cl.
Sep.	10.60	10.62	10.60	10.63	10.80
Oct.	10.75	10.90	10.70	10.72	10.92
Dec.	11.20	11.32	11.12	11.20	11.35
Jan.	11.40	11.52	11.35	11.40	11.55

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.7
December	95.0	95.0	94.5	94.8	94.9
March	94.4	94.4	93.9	94.0	94.1
	Tops				
October	129.0	129.0	129.0	129.0	129.4
December	127.3	127.3	126.2	127.0	127.0
March	125.1	125.1	124.5	124.8	125.3

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	17.79	17.85	17.57	17.58	18.00
December	17.92	18.08	17.75	17.77	18.18
March	18.14	18.28	17.91	17.92	18.40
May	18.23	18.41	18.08	18.03	18.50
July-q	18.22	18.40	18.06	18.07	18.59

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
N Y Mar No. 3	2.81	2.81	2.80	2.80	2.80
Wld May No. 4	2.09½	2.09½	2.05	2.05	2.12

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50
December	14.61	14.61	14.61	14.61	14.69
March	14.75	14.75	14.70	14.70	14.79

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	13.63	13.80	13.57	13.69	13.90
December	13.56	13.70	13.44	13.54	13.81

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	7.88	7.90	7.84	7.85	7.84
March	8.05	8.07	7.99	8.01	8.10

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	6.45	6.45	6.29	6.29	6.46

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*November	36.85	36.90	36.85	36.80	36.95
†December	37.00	37.00	36.70	36.75	37.00
*January	37.10	37.10	36.80	36.90	37.15
	Eggs				
†October	30.50	30.50	30.10	30.10	30.50
†November	30.70	30.70	30.30	30.30	30.70
†December	31.00	31.00	30.45	30.45	30.90

*S.s. †R.s.

Potatoes

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
November	.....	2.70	2.58	2.62	2.80
January	.....	3.55	3.27	3.31	3.50

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at N. Y. unless otherwise noted.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 12.00; export, f.a.s. NY 11.00; Tin steady; spot and nearby $2.06; forward $2.00. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.85-90; East St. Louis 5.70. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 7.25. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum, Chinese wolframite and domestic scheelite unchanged.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
6 3¼s 46-44	107.12	107.12	107.12
1 2¾s 47-45	106.18	106.18	106.12
1 3s 48-46	110.4	110.4	110.4
15 4¼s 52-47	118.28	118.26	118.26
10 3¼s 52-49	112.23	112.23	112.23
2 2¾s 51-49	107.19	107.19	107.19
1 2¼s254-51	109.19	109.19	109.19
10 2¼s 60-55	111	111	111
125 2¼s 58-56	104.16	104.16	104.16
Home Owners Loan			
1 3s '52-44	106.15	106.15	106.15
New York City Bonds			
15 3s 80	106¼	106	106

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	59½	59½	59½
1 Alleghany cv 5s 44	93½	93½	93½
6 Alleghany cv 5s 49	78¼	78¼	78¼
4 Alleghany 5s 50 st	64	64	64
2 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	63½	63	63
34 Am&For P 5s 2030	68	67	67½
3 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102¼	102	102
2 Am T&S 5½s 43			
100 100 21-32	100 21-32	100 21-32	
7 Am T&S 3¼s 66	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
118 Am T&T 3s 56	111⅞	111⅝	111⅝
4 Arm Del 4s 57	106½	106½	106½
7 Arm Del 4s 55	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
33 AT&SF 4s 95	109¾	109½	109½
2 AT&SF 4½s 48	103¾	103⅝	103¾
5 A C Line 1st 4s 52	78½	78	78
7 A C Line cl† 4s 52	89	89	89
7 A C Line 5s 45	91	90¼	91
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	30½	30½	30½
2 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	100	100	100
7 Atl Refin 3s 53	106¾	106¾	106⅝
4 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	60	60	60
14 B&O 95 st A	32¾	32½	32½
1 B&O 95 st C	35½	35¼	35½
6 B&O 2000 st D	32	31¾	31¾
1 B&O 96 st F	32¼	32¼	32¼
147 B&O cv 60 st	30¾	29¾	30
5 B&O 4s 48	58	57½	57½
23 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	50½	49½	40
5 B&O S W 50 st	41½	41¾	41¾
2 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	47½	47½	47½
3 Bell Tel 5s 48B	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
3 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	132⅜	132⅜	132⅜
1 Beth Stl 3½s 52	106½	106½	106½
9 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	106	105¾	106
2 Beth Stl 3s 60	104	103¾	103¾
5 Boston&Me 5s 67	73½	73½	73½
18 Boston&Me 4½s 70	33¼	29½	29½
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	95¼	95¼	95¼
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	105¾	105½	105½
5 Buf Gen El 4½s 81	113	113	113
1 Buf R&P 57 st	39	39	39
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	77	77	77
2 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	105½	105½	105½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	102	102	102
11 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Can Pac 4s 2368	83½	83½	83½
5 Can Pac 4½s 60	80¼	80¼	80¼
4 Can Pac 4s perp	64½	64½	64½
2 Caro Cen 4s 49	48½	48½	48½
1 Celanese 3s 55	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
14 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	3¾	3½	3¾
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	16	16	16
13 Cen New Eng 4s 61	64½	64½	64½
1 Cen N Y Pow 3¼s 62	108¼	108¼	108¼
39 Cen Pac 5s 60	50½	50	50
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
20 Cen R R N J 4s 87	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
4 Certain-td 5½s 48	87½	87½	87½
1 ChampionPaF 4¼s 50	106¼	106¼	106¼
20 C&O 4½s 93	112½	112½	112½
1 C&O 3½s 96 D	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Chi & Alaton 3s 49	16¼	16¼	16¼
1 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	77¼	77¼	77¼
1 CB&Q 4½s 77	69½	69½	69½
5 CB&Q gen 4s 58	76½	76½	76½
1 CB&Q 4s 1I 49	94¼	94¼	94¼
4 CB&Q 3½s 1I 49	89	88¾	89
14 Chi & Erie 1st 5s 82	97¾	97¾	98¼
3 ChGt inc 4½s 2038	35	34¾	34¾
1 ChiGt West 4s 88	64¼	63½	63½
7 Chi I & L 5s 66	9¼	9	9¼
5 Chi I & L 5s 47	30½	30¼	30½
6 Chi I & L 5s 66	10¼	9¾	9¾
23 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	10¼	10	10¼
33 CMSP&P s1 5s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 CM&StP gen 4½s 89	40	40	40
12 CM&StP gen 4s 89	39¼	38½	39¼
13 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	18	18	18
28 Chi&NW 4s 87	28¾	28	28¾
12 Chi Rv 5s 27	47	47	47
31 CRI&P 4½s 52A	13¾	13¼	13¼
10 CRI&P 4s 88	21¾	21¾	21¾
78 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	12¼	12¼	12¼
8 Ct Un Sta 3¾s 63	108¾	108¾	108¾
6 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	102¾	102½	102½
1 Ch&W Ind 4½s 62	97½	97½	97½
2 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	95	95	95
8 Cin Gas&El 3¼s 66	110	109¾	109¾
1 CinGas&E 3½s 67	110½	110½	110½
1 CCC&StL 4½s 77	82½	82½	82½
2 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	74	74	74
5 CCC&StL 5s 93B	86	86	86
1 CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	72½	72½	72½
5 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	109	109	109
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	85¾	85¼	91
2 Clev Un Term 5s 73	74	74	74
2 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	65¾	65½	65½
5 Col&So 4½s 80	22	21¾	21¾
9 Colum G 5s 52 May	103½	103⅜	103½
11 Colum Gas 5s 1961	103¾	103¾	103⅝
1 Col&Hock V 4s 48	112	112	112
8 Comi Mack inc 6½w	58⅝	58½	58⅝
4 Comwlth Ed 3½s 58	110¼	110¼	110¼
20 Edis 3¼s 65	104¾	104¾	104¾
12 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104¾	104⅜	104⅜
60 ConsumPow 3½s 70	110½	110½	110⅝
7 ConsumPow 3¼s 69	110	110	110
2 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	108	108	108
10 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	106½	106½	106¼
7 Crane 2¾s 50	101½	101¼	101¼
2 Crucible Stl 3½s 55	97	97	97
6 CubaRRX 5½ pf stmp	21½	21½	21½
1 Curtis Pub 3s 55	98¼	98¼	98¼
15 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	53½	53¾	53¼
7 Del P&L 4½s 71	107¼	107	107
1 Del P&L 4½s 69	108½	108½	108½
3 D&RG 4½s 36	15	15	15
4 D&RG 4s 36	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
19 D&RG West 5s 78	15	15	15
1 Det Ed 3½s 66	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Det&Mack 1st 4s 95	41	41	41
26 Det Ed 3s 70	106¾	106¾	106¾
10 Det T Tun 4½s 61	97	97	97
10 Dow Chem 2¼s 5	104	104	104
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	105¾	105¾	105¾
7 Erie rfg 5s 67	29¾	29	29
21 Erie rfg 5s 75	29¾	29	29
1 Erie 1st 4s 96 reg	92½	92½	92½
1 Erie gen 4s 5s 96	57¾	57¾	57¾
1 Erie & Jer 6s 55	96½	96½	96½
15 Erie 4s 95 wi	84¼	84	84
5 Erie 4½s 2015 wi	50	50	50
1 Firestone T&R 3s 61	98¾	98½	98½
1 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	68	68	68
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	94	94	94
2 Ga&Ala cn 5s 45	14½	14½	14½
2 Ga Car& Nor 6s 34	23¾	23½	23½
4 Goodrich 4¼s 56	105½	105½	105½
2 Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	78½	78½	78½
18 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	103	102¾	102¾
6 Gt Nor 5s 73	98¾	98½	98½
6 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	88¾	88¾	88¾
8 Gt Nor 4s 46G	99½	99	99
5 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	107¼	107¼	107¼
9 Gt Nor 4s 46	95¾	95¾	95¾
5 G Bay&W deb	9½	9½	9½
1 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	68½	68½	68½
1 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	45½	45½	45½
2 Hoe & Co 1st rfg 4s	97¾	97	97
5 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	39¾	39½	39¾
5 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	43¾	43	43¼
5 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	12¾	12	12¼
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	43¾	43½	43½
7 Ill Cen 4s 53	42	41½	41½
24 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	42	41½	41½
25 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	44½	44	44¼
11 Ill Cen 5s 55	49½	49½	49¾
1 Ill Cen W Line 4s 51	60¾	60¾	60¾
12 IC&SCL&NNO 5s 63a	45	44¾	44¾
25 IC&SCL&NO 4½s 63	40¾	39¾	39¾
3 Indpls & Lou 4s 56	24¼	24¼	24¼
13 Inland Stl 3s 61	106½	106½	106½
5 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	101¼	101¼	101¼
23 Int Gt Nor aj6s 52	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
28 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	23¾	23¾	23¾
13 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	91	91	91
48 Int T&T 4½s 5 2	48½	48	48½
101 Int T&T 5s 55	51½	50¾	51½
3 James F&Clea 4s'59	53¼	53	53
6 Jones&Laugh 4½s 61	99	98¾	98¾
30 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	48¼	46	46¼
3 K-C S&South 3s '50	64¼	64½	64½
1 K C Term 4s '60	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Lac Gas 4½s 42A	77¾	77½	77¾
5 Lac Gas 6s '42 B	88	88	88
23 Lac Gas 5½s '52	87¾	86¾	87
8 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	87½	86½	87
1 Lac Gas 5s '45	99	99	99
6 Lac Gas 5s '39	100½	100½	100½
2 Leh Val HTerm5s'54	49¼	49¼	49¼
5 Leh Val NY 4½s'50	49	48¾	49
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	33¾	33¾	33¾
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	31¾	31¼	31¼
1 Leh V 4½s 2003 st reg	31¼	31¼	31¼
13 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29¼	29¼	29¼
2 Leh Val Term 5s '51	99	99	99
1 Liggett & M 7s '44	118	118	118
2 Liggett & M 5s '51	125¾	125¾	125¾
15 Long Isl ref 4s '49	95¾	95¼	95¼
3 LouAJeff Bdg 4s'45	106	106	106
1 LouAN 4½s 2003	95¾	95¾	95¾
2 LouANSo JUM 4s'52	87¼	87¼	87¼
1 Manati Sug 4s 57	45½	45½	45½
2 Marion St Shov 6s 47	94½	94½	94½
8 McKess & Rob 3½s 56	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	107	107	107
5 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	13¾	12½	12¾
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11¼	11¼	11¼
19 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	25¾	25½	25½
8 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	9½	9½	9½
1 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	21	20¾	21
21 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1	1	1
14 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	25½	25½	25¼
1 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	26¾	26¾	26¾
2 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	27¼	27¼	27¼
19 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	25½	25¾	25½
20 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2¾	2¾	2¾
2 Mont Pow 3½s 66	106¼	106¼	106¼
6 Mor & Essex 5s 55	42¾	42¼	42¼
6 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	37	36¾	36¾
23 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	40¾	40	40
19 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105¾	105½	105¾
5 Nat Distill 3½s 49	104	104	104
1 NEngT&T 4½s 61 B	125¾	125¾	125¾
5 N Or Ter 4s 53	75½	75½	75½
2 NO Tex&M 5½s 44	41¾	41½	41½
9 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	39	39	39
21 NYC rfg 5s 2013	56¾	56½	56¾
41 NYC 4½s 2013 A	53¾	53	53
1 NYC cn 4s 98	87	87	87
5 NYC 3½s 46	93½	93½	93½
5 NYC cv 3¼s 52	87¼	87	87
8 NYC&HR 3½s 97	77	76¼	76¼
3 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	58½	58½	58½
22 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	61¾	61¾	61¾
1 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	96	96	96
3 NY Ch&StL 3½s 47	93½	93	93
3 NY Dock cv 5s 47	74	73½	74
3 NY Dock cv 5s 47	74	73½	74
2 NY Dock Co 4s 51	69½	69½	69½
9 NY Edis 3½s 65	109¾	109½	109½
4 NY Edis 3½s 66	109¾	109½	109½
8 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	58¾	58¼	58¾
5 NY Lack&W 4s 73 A	55	52	52
11 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	27½	27¼	27¼
18 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	46½	46½	46½
1 NYNH&H 4½s 67	27	27	27
10 NYNH&H 4s 55	24½	24½	24½
1 NYO&W rfg 4s 92	7	6¾	6¾
10 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	26½	26½	26½
5 Norf Sou 5s 61 fgn ct	26½	26½	26½
28 Nor Pac 6s 2047	62½	62	62¼
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	52¾	52¾	52¾
1 Nor Pac 2047 D	52¾	52¾	53¾
12 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	49½	49¼	49¼
1 Nor Pac 4s 97	71	71	71
11 Nor Pac 3s 2047	60	60	60
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 64	112¾	112¾	112¾
2 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	83	82¾	82¾
1 Pac Gas&El 3s 70	105½	105½	105½
5 Pac Gas&El 3½s 66	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Pac G&E 3¼s 61	110½	110½	110½
3 Pac Gas&El 4s 64	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	110½	110½	110½
14 Panhandle EPL 3s 60	103	102½	103
6 Para Piet cv 3½s 47	98½	98	98
2 Pan Co 4s 62	106½	106½	106¼
10 Pen Oh&Det 4½s77	104¼	103¾	104¼
8 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	108¾	108¾	108¾
8 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	108¾	108¾	109¼
4 Pen RR gen 5s 68	111¾	111½	111¾
1 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	122¼	122¼	122¼
4 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	105	104¾	104¾
12 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	93	92½	92½
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	101½	101½	101½
3 Pen RR 4¼s 84E	101½1	01½	101½
2 Pen RR 3¾s 70	96¼	96¼	96¼
8 Pen RR 3¼s 85	87	86½	86½
2 Peoria&East 4s 60	47	46¾	47
3 Pere Marq 5s 56	70	70	70
1 Pere Marq 4½s 80	63	63	63
2 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	108	108	108
9 Phil Bal&Wash 4s 43	104¾	104¾	104¾
14 Phila Co 4½s 61	106¼	106¼	106¼
24 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	7	6¾	6¾
2 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 PCC&StL 5s 75B	111¾	111¾	111¾
3 PCC&StL 4½s 77	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s 52	104	104	104
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s 58	85½	85½	85½
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s 59	85	85	85
14 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C

Developments in Real Estate—In the Nation and the Community

Underground Garage to Aid Parking in San Francisco

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10—In a co-operative real estate undertaking designed to prevent decadence of San Francisco's busiest and smartest shopping, hotel, and theater district the City is literally burying a large part of its parking problem underground.

By lifting the top off palm-studded Union Square Park and scooping out the subsoil to a depth of four stories, room has been made in this congested business district for a garage with a capacity of 1,700 cars.

Under a ruling by the California Supreme Court, the City and County of San Francisco has been able to lease the subsurface of the park for a period of 50 years at a rental of $5,000 a year to the Union Square Garage Corporation, whose stock is held by the City and County and property owners and businesses adjacent to the Square.

The completed garage, while erected by the garage corporation, will be the property of the City and County. It is expected that within 25 years a Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan of $850,000 will have been paid off and all preferred stock called and retired, leaving the City and County of San Francisco sole owner of the corporation.

Park to Be Restored

Plans call for complete restoration of Union Square Park on top of the garage, including the 300-ton Victory Monument commemorating Admiral Dewey's success in the Battle of Manila Bay. It is expected that four exits and entrances of the garage will be arranged so as not to interfere with the fundamental arrangement of the park.

Scheduled for completion in April, 1942, the garage is considered unique in this country for its size and central location. Within its immediate vicinity are 88 hotels with a combined total of 10,024 rooms, 11 office buildings occupied by 1,344 professional men and women, 15 clubs with 32,000 members, seven theaters, 88 restaurants, and 17 of the City's stores and shops which are patronized by an estimated 85,000 persons daily.

In view of San Francisco's augmented enforcement of parking laws, a boon to the downtown area from this garage can readily be realized. Because of traffic snarls and parking difficulties many regular patrons of downtown establishments were found to be transferring their patronage to business districts farther out. A survey disclosed that professional men and women were moving offices to other areas.

To prevent a complete demoralization of downtown real estate values the idea of a garage beneath Union Square began to take tangible form as early as 1937. In September, 1938, the garage corporation, with Frank Y. McLaughlin as its President, was organized.

Top Floor for Delivery

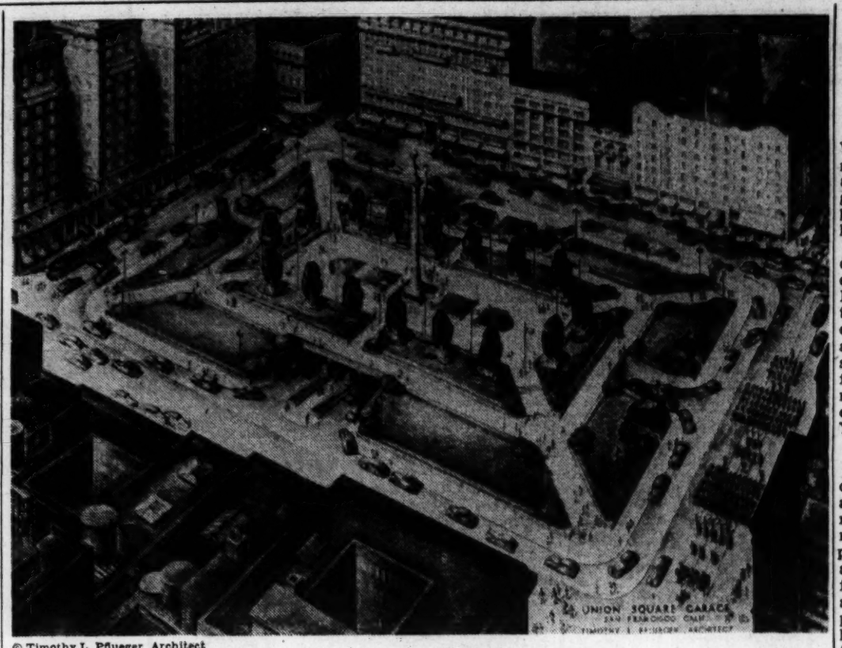
Top floor of the garage will be for receiving and delivering cars. It will have waiting rooms and offices of the corporation, with some room for parking. Each of the four floors will be connected by ramps with ventilation machinery changing the air on all every 10 minutes.

A question not settled is whether the garage corporation will operate the garage or rent it to a responsible concessionaire. Since most of the members of the corporation are men with their own business interests, it is believed a decision may be made to obtain the concessionaire.

Tentative rates for parking, subject to change, have been set at 15 cents for the first hour, 30 cents for two, 45 cents for three, 50 cents for all day, and $12.50 for a month. It is believed that with these rates the corporation can meet all its expenses, including $15,000 in taxes to the City, its loan repayments, and stock dividends. Total cost of the undertaking will be $1,500,000.

From its inception the garage has been looked upon as an ideal air-raid shelter. While plans for the garage are being executed without special provisions for such shelter, architects, engineers, and military technicians agree that except for a direct hit by the heaviest type of bomb, a 1,000-pounder, the garage would afford practical shelter in air raids.

It is pointed out that in event of a serious prolonged attack, the garage could be quickly converted into an all-purpose shelter for civilian refuge. It could be easily reinforced, it is said, so that the park roof could be stacked with additional earth and concrete to break the impact of the largest bombs.



© Timothy L. Pflueger, Architect

Union Square Garage, San Francisco

There are four exits and entrances to the underground garage with a capacity for 1,700 cars. The garage, costing $1,500,000, is provided under a lease on subsurface from the City of San Francisco and the County of San Francisco. It is scheduled for completion in April, 1942. Its builders say that it could serve as a shelter in event of air raids against shrapnel, debris, and all but the heaviest type of bombs.

Explorer's Home Offered for Sale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAGUNA BEACH, Calif., Sept. 10—An advertisement appearing in a local weekly has served as a mute reminder of the tragic disappearance one and a half years ago in the vast expanse of the Pacific Ocean of Richard Halliburton, world-famous explorer, author, and lecturer, reported missing since March 24, 1939.

With a crew of 15, including Paul Mooney, Halliburton's collaborator, the missing author of adventure books, was making his way across the Pacific in a Chinese junk, Sea Dragon. Last radioed message from his craft indicated the approach of a severe storm.

The advertisement has to do with Halliburton's famous home located atop the hill above Aliso Canyon, South Laguna, now offered for sale in order to settle the estate.

Halliburton's house is one of the interesting landmarks in Southern California. Constructed of reinforced concrete and plate glass, it commands a spectacular view of the Pacific from one side, and range after range of mountains from the other. The building, including site and surrounding improvements, is said to have represented an outlay of nearly $40,000.

Nassau County Auction Is Colorful Event

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"La—dees and genteel—men. Who wants $1,000,000 worth of real estate . . . cheap? Step right up and see this stupendous, coloss—sal, gigantic collection of summer homes, country estates, apartment houses and single homes. . . ."

Just two weeks from next Saturday, this cry will sound from one end of Nassau County, Long Island, N. Y., to the other . . . thousands of would-be home owners will gather to listen and to buy, and Nassau County will unload a stock of foreclosed properties held for taxes in what is probably the most unique and stimulating event of the year in Greater New York real estate circles.

Bargain Counter

Day after day, night after night over a period of three weeks, auctioneers in regular shifts will relieve each other in a veritable marathon, relay-sale that is expected to draw at least 3,000 visitors at a given time. Parking provisions for this number of automobilists are already being reserved with property owners adjacent to police headquarters, Mineola, L. I., where the annual event will again be staged this year.

Homeseekers will be there to buy plots for summer and winter occupancy. Millionaires will make their bids for great country estates. Investors will snap up sites for new apartment houses and stores. It is the bargain counter for prospective property owners who will buy at "knocked-down" prices.

Builders will find great parcels of land for wholesale new-home community construction. That is the Nassau County public auction that is as colorful to the town of Mineola as the perennial circus. The circus had its P. T. Barnum . . . the realty auction has its driving auctioneer, J. Russell Sprague, County Executive.

Behind this scene are economic factors powerfully interesting to the financier as well as the man on the street who wants an attractive home within reach of his pocketbook. The auction is Nassau County's answer to the depression challenge of unpaid taxes which thousands of other municipalities are trying to meet by tax sales and tax title sales.

Calling in an array of legal advisors, Mr. Sprague perfected a plan for Nassau County under which the County actually forecloses and takes title to parcels whose owners have been delinquent in taxes for a stipulated period. By handling the sales on a mass basis, sales costs are cut to a minimum. And the auction opens a vast field of selected properties for all types of buyers.

Mr. Sprague's Idea

Advertising the foreclosed properties in a spectacular manner to the vast New York metropolitan markets right next door to the County, was also Mr. Sprague's idea, first carried out in 1937 when the auctions also got underway. As a result, Nassau County has decreased its tax arrears to a point where they are less than any other County in the State.

Thousands of new taxpayers with the ability to keep up their revenue payments have been brought into the County, lessening the tax burden on residents as a whole. Incidentally, the tax rate is now very low.

The trend toward inflation gives promise of an unusually large attendance this year, since investors recognize the real estate market as a safe place for their money during the war-time period ahead. Real estate sales in Manhattan and Long Island as a whole this year have broken all-time records.

A catalogue of properties to be sold at the auction is on sale at the office of the County Treasurer, County Court House, Mineola, L. I. No attempt is made by the County to make money on the catalogue or on the properties it sells. The County feels right in selling places for the amount of taxes due, plus foreclosure costs and the fees attendant upon placing the various properties on the tax rolls.

Home Owners' League Gives Fine Service in Los Angeles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Now that defense wages and profits are encouraging more and more persons to own their own homes and also providing funds for needed home repairs, the Home Owners' League as a non-profit educational organization is increasing its drive for members "to banish building worries."

More than ever the disinterested League will be able to serve prospective home-owners, according to its director, Herbert J. Mann, who points to the increased watchfulness required to prevent unnecessary sacrifices in quality due to any false use of the "defense shortage" argument.

The League, sponsored by the Association for Advancement of Home Building, is an outgrowth of the 1931 Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership called by President Hoover. The Association, incorporated in 1934, is financed by a $10 membership fee and by local construction trades, with civic leaders, including Mr. Hoover, serving in an advisory capacity.

League's Purpose

"The sole purpose of the League," Mr. Mann explained, "is to protect the home-owner's interest in his home project—to see that he gets the kind of a home he wants, or a repair job done, at a fair price."

"The League method," he says, "is the establishing of complete confidence among owner, architect, builder and the League," the League in effect being an umpire.

Formed primarily to help the prospective home-owner plan and carry through a completed project, the League begins its service with an inspection and report on the lot or lots being considered. It answers such questions as: "Is our lot economical to build on, for our type of house? Is it filled ground? Is it subject to floods or bad weather? How about restrictions, setbacks, drainage? Is a survey necessary? If so, who is a competent surveyor and how much should I pay?"

$12,500,000 Insurance Funds Financing West Coast Housing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10—Construction work on two $12,500,000 housing projects financed by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company—the Parkmerced here and a development in Los Angeles as yet unnamed—was under way today to provide quarters for several thousand middle-class families of California's two chief cities.

If unhindered by defense program shortages, these Golden State projects are expected to be completed within a year, with some apartments ready for occupancy during the late Spring or early Summer months of 1942.

Meanwhile, work is rapidly drawing to a close on the Metropolitan's $50,000,000 Parkchester housing development in New York City, also planned for middle-class families. Parkchester's buildings tower from seven to 14 stories in height, whereas the California projects, incorporating the most advanced apartment housing construction improvements, will be two-storied, each containing apartments ranging from three to six rooms.

The Parkmerced project, consisting of about 200 acres of rolling land lying between Nineteenth Avenue and Lake Merced Boulevard, adjoins the San Francisco State College. The property was formerly the Ingleside Golf Course.

173-Acre Area

The Los Angeles site contains 173 acres in the La Brea section, one block from Wilshire Boulevard, extending from Fairfax to Cochran Avenues, between Sixth and Third Streets.

"In appreciation of the climatic advantages of California, plans for skilled and proper landscaping insure not only unusual beauty of gardens and surroundings, but unusual privacy of living conditions," a spokesman for the company said. "Ample acreage has made it possible in both projects to provide each apartment dweller with a maximum of privacy from his neighbors. Plans provide for covering only 18 per cent of the ground area with buildings, and being but two stories in height they will have the maximum of sunlight and air.

"The communities will be free of the usual gridiron of streets, and designed to embrace the latest ideas of safety engineers for adequate circulation and protection of both the vehicular passengers and pedestrians. Special thought will be given to the safety of children."

Large park and recreation areas, including wading pools for small children, tennis courts and playgrounds, are made possible by the restriction of area devoted to buildings and streets.

10,000 Population

Each project will consist of 2,500 to 2,700 apartments of approximately 10,000 to 11,000 rooms, housing a population of 8,000 to 10,000 persons in buildings thoroughly fire-proofed and as near earthquake-proof as possible.

Casement windows, separation of buildings and other architectural features will insure complete cross-ventilation and sunlight in every apartment. A feature of the projects will be the placement of kitchens and service sections on the street fronts, with living-rooms, or what might be termed the front of the houses, facing on gardens away from the street.

Spokesmen for the company, which has a total of $23,900,000,000 insurance on its books, said that careful surveys had led it to believe that income from housing projects would be sufficient to realize a satisfactory return and enable the amortization of the full cost of construction. They added that rentals for new projects had not been fixed, but indicated the developments were intended to meet a housing need among white-collar and middle-class workers.

Sound Investment

"These factors justify the conclusion that the undertakings when completed will constitute a sound and permanent investment for company funds," he added.

"It is noteworthy that all projects undertaken by the company are strictly products of private enterprise—no exemption from taxation and without any form of federal, state or municipal subsidy."

The company is operating successfully 2,125 apartments built in Queens Borough, New York City, in 1925, as a demonstration of the feasibility of housing investments.

Leonard Schultze, of New York, was the principal architect and Starrett Brothers and Eken, Inc., of New York, who erected Parkchester, are general contractors for the California projects, although, in so far as possible, local architects, engineers and contractors are being brought in on the work.

Columbia Offers Extension Courses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—Columbia University Extension is offering during the academic year beginning Sept. 25 courses covering all facets of home ownership and related problems, from the design and construction of foundations to the sale of realty developments, Prof. James C. Egbert, Director of the Extension, announced today.

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Sugar Prices to Stay Normal, Expert Tells Chemical Society

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 10 (AP)—Prediction that the price of sugar will remain normal in this war was made to the American Chemical Society today by Arthur Wright, sugar expert of Upper Montclair, N. J.

The main reason, he said, is that sugar can be manufactured now much faster and more cheaply than during the World War.

Today a job that took several hours in World War days, namely, conversion of raw sugar into refined syrups for table sugars, is done in a few minutes. Automatic, continuous mechanical filter systems have supplanted tedious and messy World War time methods of filtering.

The number of workmen, said Mr. Wright, is not reduced, but they make more sugar more quickly.

Chemical Training

In a discussion of ways in which young chemists can be developed, William C. Moore, of the United States Industrial Chemicals, Inc., of Baltimore, Md., recommended the training in colleges and universities of young persons for positions on the staffs of industrial laboratories.

Mr. Moore said the training should include not only the time-tested methods of chemical analysis, but instruction in the use of newer instruments, as well as concurrent courses in physics and mathematics. He urged that instructors in chemistry insist upon each student writing full, accurate and dated notes of all his experimental work as soon as performed.

"Since all industrial progress is the result of group activity and is not due to the single-handed work of any one man," Mr. Moore continued, "universities, in particular, should give more attention to group research in training men for industrial positions. This should develop an appreciation of the value of co-operation in solving problems, and ought to enable the man entering industrial scientific work for the first time to orientate himself more quickly in his job than would otherwise be the case."

Detecting Phosphorus

A new method for determining the presence of phosphorus in the soil was described by Mildred S. Sherman, of the United States Department of Agriculture, who said the process took three hours, in contrast to the five days of methods in common use today.

Yesterday, Prof. David Davidson and Milton Popowsky of Brooklyn College announced the invention of a new instrument for determining the specific gravities of small amounts of liquids. This instrument will eliminate the tedious operations of carefully measuring out exact volumes of liquids and accurately weighing them which have previously been required for such a determination.

The instrument operates on the principle that if two different liquids measure the same pressure the heights of the liquid columns vary inversely as the specific gravities of the liquids. Although this principle was originally applied to the measurement of specific gravity by Robert Hare, one of America's first natural scientists, no practical instrument embodying this principle has previously appeared.

Making Rye Taste Like Wheat Occupies Berlin Study Group

BERLIN (Correspondence of the Special News Service) — The Kaiser Wilhelm Institute is trying to trying to make rye bread look and taste like wheat bread.

It is cultivating the bitter lupine bean to make it sweeter for use as a beverage.

In recent years Germans have been leaning toward the American preference for white bread, but most of the Reich's land is more suitable for rye than wheat, and with limited wartime importation of wheat, wheat bread rations have been cut.

While the Government has been telling the people constantly that "rye bread is more healthful," Institute experts have crossed rye and wheat to produce a product in which, some have said, the "similarity to wheat stood out." But further experiments appear necessary before white rye bread tasting like wheat bread is likely to materialize.

Bitter lupine beans, which have been poor folk's fare for centuries, have been made more palatable for fastidious tastes, institute workers declare. For years they pottered around among some 1,500,000 lupine plants and found five sweet ones. These were developed to the extent that now one can get noodles made of lupine beans.

Cellulose, used in hundreds of "Ersatz" substitute) products, is obtained from poplar trees. But German poplars didn't grow fast on thin soil. So the experts crossed them with American and Siberian poplars.

Then they soaked the sprouts with the sap of meadow-saffron. Sprayed on plants, it results in permanent changes, such as thicker stems and larger flowers.

This treatment, the experts say, has at least doubled the growth of the poplars.

Among other experiments, they are trying to make sugar beets grow above ground like kohlrabi, and they're making lifebelts out of sunflower stems.

12 Captains Now Rear Admirals; 147 Commanders Made Captains

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—The Navy announced today that President Roosevelt had approved the promotion of 12 naval Captains to the grade of Rear Admiral and of 147 Commanders to Captain.

The new Rear Admirals included Capt. John Reginald Beardall, Orlando, Fla., the President's chief naval aide.

Others promoted to Rear Admiral are:

Julius A. Furer, of Sheboygan, Wis., an engineering officer and holder of the Navy Cross for distinguished World War service.

Bhyson Bruce, of Garden Cove, Iowa, now administration officer in the Navy's Bureau of Ships.

Francis Warren Rockwell, a native of South Woodstock, Conn., and a resident of Annapolis, Md. He holds the Navy Cross for World War destroyer duty.

James Laurence Kauffman, of Miamisburg, Ohio, who has been serving as Commander of Destroyer Squadron 7. He previously was Captain of the Yard of the Mare Island, Calif., Navy Yard.

John Franklin Shafroth, Jr., of Denver, Colo., now assistant chief of the Navy's Bureau of Navigation.

Willis Augustus Lee, Jr., of Owenton, Ky., director of the Navy's division of fleet training and an expert marksman who represented the Navy's team in the 1920 Olympic Games.

William Reynolds Purnell, of Bowling Green, Mo., now Chief of Staff and aide to the Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic fleet.

Thomas Cassin Kinkaid, of Philadelphia, now Commander of Destroyer Squadron 8 and formerly naval attaché at Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

Theodore Stark Wilkinson, of Rosslyn, Va., now commanding the battleship Mississippi, and a holder of the Congressional Medal of Honor for distinguished conduct at Veracruz, Mexico, in 1914.

William Ward Smith, of Springfield, N. J., now on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific fleet.

Olaf Mandt Hustvedt, of Decorah, Iowa, commanding officer of the new 35,000 ton battleship North Carolina.

Admiral Hails Dad And 7 Sons in Navy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, congratulated Clarence Floyd Patten, father of seven enlisted men in the Navy, who joined the Navy himself last night.

Mr. Patten, a Ridgefield, Wash., farmer, took the oath on the quarterdeck of the battleship Nevada in the presence of his sons, Myrne, Roy, Marvin, Allen, Gilbert, Bruce, and Clarence, Jr. The location of the Nevada was undisclosed.

The elder Patten, like his sons, signed up as a fireman.

Speaking from Washington on a National Broadcasting Company hookup, Admiral Stark said:

"The oath of enlistment by which a man dedicates himself to the service of his country is always an impressive ceremony. The oath you are about to hear is particularly so. For Clarence Floyd Patten is a very unusual recruit and an outstanding patriot. In a very real sense he typifies the American father of today who stands shoulder to shoulder with his sons in the ranks of the defenders of liberty.

"Not many fathers, of course, can actually join their sons in the armed forces. But the true American father, whether in factory or farm, mine or forest, stands today with his sons in readiness to preserve a fundamental American tradition: That liberty is a gift so precious, its preservation is more valuable than life itself. . . .

"I hol it a rare privilege to congratulate Clarence Floyd Patten and his seven patriotic sons. You are the kind of men we want in the Navy."

Wheeler Refused

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 10 (AP)—The City Council voted last night against renting the public auditorium to Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana for an America First Committee speech.

When the Housewife Goes Masculine

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-BUT GRAN'MA OUR TEACHER SAYS YOU SHOULDN'T ROCK A BABY THAT WAY
SJHS
HOME ECONOMICS LESSON

By a Staff Artist

Oil Men Differ On Steel Ban For Pipe Line

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP) — Various factions in the oil industry expressed totally divergent views today on the rejection by the Supply Priorities and Allocation Board of Secretary Harold L. Ickes' request for steel for a 1,500-mile petroleum pipe line from the Texas oil fields to the New York refinery area.

Some oil men, in view of the growing shortage of gasoline stocks in the East, viewed the decision as a calamity; others were delighted; still others called it "a political gesture which may be reversed or modified."

The pipe line was proposed by the Secretary of the Interior, with the backing of one section of the oil industry, to transport 250,000 barrels of crude oil a day to the East which, for years, has received its petroleum by ocean tankers.

More than 50 of these tankers—the exact number has not been made public—have been transferred to Great Britain to replace losses suffered in the battle of the Atlantic. As a result, gasoline supplies in the East have declined.

Last week, the American Petroleum Institute pointed out, eastern seaboard gasoline supplies dropped by 523,000 barrels—about 22,000,000 gallons.

On one point, everyone concerned seems to agree: if many more tankers are transferred to Great Britain, the east definitely will run short on petroeum products this winter.

One ameliorating factor will be transportation of oil and gasoline by railroad. Prospects are that virtually every tank car in the country will be inducted into service by the end of next week, now that the Interstate Commerce Commission has approved a reduction of 25 to 50 per cent in tanker rates, formerly six times as high as ocean shipping costs.

But nobody knows or, at least, agrees on just how many tank cars will be available, how much they can carry or how fast they can make their trips.

The highest authentic estimate on supplies to date is that of J. J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads, who said there were 20,000 idle tank cars in the country.

Oil men generally complain they believe Mr. Pelley's estimate far too high on the basis of what they themselves are able to lay their hands on.

New Uses for Apples

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia —Wartime market restrictions have encouraged apple growers of British Columbia's Okanagan Valley and other fruitful areas to find new uses for their surplus crop.

Most of these efforts are still in the experimental stage, but in some directions commercial processes have been developed with profitable results.

About 300,000 gallons of apple juice will be processed for the market this year in the Okanagan alone, and the industry expects considerable expansion as the consumers become aware of the product's value. Successful canning of unfermented apple juice has been possible only since 1937 when a suitable acid-resistant lining was found for the cans. At the same time a pasteurization process has been developed to prevent fermentation without destroying the original fruit flavor.

The evaporated apple will be restored to public favor this year, it is hoped, inexpensively packed in two consumer sizes. Transparent rubber bags, moisture proof, are being used.

Production of white distilled vinegar in commercial quantities from cider vinegar by a vacuum process is being carried out by the modern foods division of the Kelowna Growers Exchange in the Okanagan. The new plant represents another attempt to dispose of the Kelowna district's surplus crop.

It is planned to produce about 60,000 gallons of distilled vinegar from every 100,000 gallons of apple juice.

Another significant development has been the incorporation of a new processing concern, Appletine Products, Ltd., headed by Dolph Browne and J. H. Montague, both of Vernon, and a score of the largest growers of that district.

The company has acquired the formulae of several new products developed by a Swiss chemist, John Lutin, now in Canada, as well as the services of an American dehydration engineer. Appletine fruit coffee, produced in a form resembling coffee in appearance and taste, and "apple powder" are the first products and these have been extensively demonstrated with satisfactory results in Western Canada.

During the past 10 years the Okanagan has developed exports to the point where overseas sales have accounted for 50 per cent of the total pack of apples—about 5,000,000 boxes. Loss of export due to ship shortage and other factors has made these new outlets for the surplus doubly important.

Canadian Coal Inquiry

OTTAWA, Sept. 10 (CP) — Recommendations for obtaining the maximum coal production in the Minto-Chipman area of New Brunswick, including a suggestion that miners there be completely organized, were contained in a report of Justice M. B. Archibald, Investigating Commissioner, released Sept. 8 by Labor Minister McLarty.

The inquiry covered a production problem apart from that in the Cape Breton coal fields where some miners have been carrying out a slowdown policy.

Justice Archibald recommended that in the Minto-Chipman district the organized miners should have the advantages of collective bargaining. In continuing and completing their organization he recommended that the miners have the encouragement of the operators.

He said that with a large number of operators working independently, "it is apparent to me that some of the mines in the area now are operating near capacity. However, even under present conditions I am satisfied production will be increased if relations between employers and employees are improved, and if greater co-operation is established among the operators."

The Commissioner said he was satisfied that if the miners were permitted to organize and "enjoy the advantages of collective bargaining and agreements with respect to working conditions" they would co-operate with the operators in producing "the maximum amount of coal that is possible under present conditions."

Food Prices Up 1.3 Per Cent in August; General Living Costs Increase .6 P. C.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—The National Industrial Conference Board reported yesterday food costs rose 1.3 per cent during August while the cost of living generally was up .6 of 1 per cent.

The private research organization said that since August, 1940, the cost of living had risen 4.7 per cent and was 24.7 per cent above the depression low point of April, 1933. The average still is 11.6 per cent below the August, 1929, level, the report said.

Rents, it said, rose .2 of 1 per cent during August to a level 2 per cent about August of last year. Clothing prices advanced .9 of 1 per cent in August, gaining 2.1 per cent over August, 1940.

Coal prices increased 1.5 in August and were 7.1 per cent above the same month in 1940.

The Conference Board said the consumer's dollar bought 11.9 per cent more last month than it did in 1923, compared with 17.1 per cent more in August last year.

American Earnings Reach Record High

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 10

The Commerce Department reported Sept. 8 that income paid out to individuals in July represented an annual income rate of $89,000,000,000, the highest on record.

The total of income payments in July was $7,442,000,000 as compared with $7,661,000,000 in June, but the aggregate for the first seven months of 1941, the Department said, was 15 per cent higher than it was for the corresponding period in 1940.

An estimated 20 per cent increase in wages and salaries paid to workers in industries accelerated by the defense program was said to be chiefly responsible for payments totalling $48,942,000,000 in the first seven months of 1941 as compared with $42,518,000,000 paid out in the same period of last year.

Car Shortage Seen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP) — The National Planning Association, a private research organization, yesterday forecast a possible shortag : of 40,000 railroad cars in October if defense production moves forward rapidly in the early autumn.

The Association said the peak demand for cars may be between 1,020,000 and 1,030,000. It estimated the peak capacity available at 980,000 cars.

Aid for Salonika Benefited Wealthy

ROME, Sept. 10 (AP)—The Stefani News Agency said in a dispatch from Axis-occupied Salonika, Greece, today that the Governor of Salonika was compelling all who received help from American charitable societies to refund the money "since it appears wealthy persons benefited from the donations."

Forestry Board At Work in Utah

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—The recent appointment of a Uath State Board of Forestry and Fire Control marks an important step toward protection and conservation of forest resources in the Beehive State.

This action was authorized by the State Legislature last spring in order to provide the same protection for forest lands on public and private areas as the national forests already had. Sponsors of the movement showed that fire losses each year amounted to far more on the unprotected public and private lands than on the United States forestry areas.

$74.90 Per American; Did You Have Yours?

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 10

The rising tide of defense spending was reflected in a Treasury report that a total of $9,993,572,514 in cash—enough to provide $74.90 for each resident of the United States—was in circulation on Aug. 31. This was a per capita increase of $1.90 from the previous month and an increase of $13.93 per capita over August, 1940.

President Orders Fact Board In Railroad Strike Threat

By the Associated Press

A fact-finding board was ordered formed by President Roosevelt today in a move to avert a nationwide railroad strike tieup, involving 1,250,000 workers and the Nation's major rail systems.

Personnel of the five-man board will be announced later, Presidential aids said at Hyde Park, N. Y.

Formation of the board means a probable postponement of the strike threat for 60 days.

Five operating brotherhoods yesterday set a Sept. 15 strike deadline.

The fact-finding board has 30 days in which to report to the President, and no strike may become effective, under the Railway Labor Act, until another 30 days after the report has been filed.

The National Railway Mediation Board has been unable to reconcile the differences between the carriers and the men who run their lines.

The operating brotherhoods have been unyielding in a demand for a 30 per cent increase in the basic rates of pay. The non-operating unions wanted the basic hourly pay rate increased by 30 to 34 cents.

In his proclamation ordering a fact-finding board established, Mr. Roosevelt said the disputes between the several groups of labor organizations and the railways "now threaten substantially to interrupt interstate commerce to a degree such as to deprive the country of essential transportation service."

Ordinarily a three-man board is appointed to investigate labor controversies involving the railways. But the current strike situation is so broad and important that the chief executive decided that five men should be named. They are to be persons "not pecuniarily or otherwise interested" in any of the unions or carriers, and they will be paid $75 each a day, plus expenses.

Attached to the proclamation was a nine-page list of the carriers involved in the dispute.

Washington — Movement of freight in the Nation's capital was hampered by the continued strike of about 600 American Federation of Labor truck drivers and helpers, who have demanded wage increases from 22 trucking concerns. Drivers who have been receiving $31 a week want $35, and helpers seek a raise from $22.50 to $30.

Three railroads operating in Washington have placed embargoes on shipments of less-than-carload-lot, to prevent congestion of the yards with cars which cannot be unloaded. Frank J. Sheehan, a Labor Department conciliator, declared that if the strike continued food shipments into Washintgon might be curtailed.

Kansas City, Kan.—Unsuccessful efforts were made to settle a strike of 1,250 employees of the Wilson & Company packing plant. The men, members of the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee, walked off the job following the discharge of two union men.

Redding, Calif.—Members of the A. F. of L. Operating Engineers Union threatened to halt all concrete-pouring activities on the Shasta Dam job at midnight Sept. 10 unless demands for a 25-cents-an-hour wage increase are met.

The men asked $1.75 an hour, instead of their present wage of $1.50. Only 31 men are involved, but E. A. Hester, business agent for the union said, a walkout would stop all concrete pouring because they hold key jobs.

Passaic, N. J.—The Congress of Industrial Organizations became the bargaining agency for approximately 2,500 workers at the United States Rubber Company plant by winning an election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board.

Edward Dishner, N. L. R. B. examiner in charge of the balloting, announced the vote as 1,460 for the Rubber Workers' Union of America (C. I. O.), and 908 for no union. No other union was listed in the voting.

Youth to 'Share' Dad's Boyhood

DETROIT, Sept. 10 (AP)—Somewhere in Detroit today a boy has enough magazine stories to keep him busy reading for many months, because his Dad liked to read them years ago.

The boy's father attended the public auction of the assets of the American Boy Magazine at Detroit's new Center Building yesterday.

He watched with interest as the auctioneer took bids on the magazine's good will, office machinery and equipment, furniture and carpeting, manuscripts and art material.

When the auctioneer came to a bundle of 130 volumes of former issues of the Youth's Companion and the American Boy, the man listened intently to the bids. Then he stepped over to the clerk and laid enough cash on the line to top the highest bidder who wanted the magazines for old paper.

He was asked why he purchased the old copies.

"I used to read the American Boy when I was a kid," he replied, "and it made a profound impression on my life. It was clean, wholesome, exciting reading. I have a boy now, and I'm buying for him the same stories that I read years ago."

The man would not reveal his name.

46 Plead Guilty In Liquor Ring

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 10 (AP)—Accused of membership in a ring which distributed illegal liquor in six States, 46 men pleaded guilty last night to charges of conspiracy to defraud the Government of liquor taxes through operation of illegal stills in six South Jersey counties.

Among 28 other defendants pleading innocent were former Police Chief J. Hamilton Gebhardt of Vineland; Police Crief Peter Maguire of Landis Township, Camden County; Agent Samuel Gold of the Federal Alcohol Tax Unit; former Agent Cecil V. Basset, Springfield, Mass., and State Trooper Joseph Mack.

Eleven others were summoned to enter pleas, after which United States Attorney Orvyl Schalick said he would move to open trial.

Indicted in February, 1940, defendants were charged by the Government with participating in a ring which distributed illegal liquor in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Delaware and Maryland.

Armour Seeks To Quash Charges

CHICAGO, Sept. 10 (AP)—Armour & Company sought dismissal of three indictments charging price fixing conspiracy yesterday on grounds that the Federal grand jury which returned them was illegally constituted because 11 women served on it.

Counsel for the firm contended that Illinois statutes make no provision for women on a grand jury, that the U. S. Judicial code stipulates Federal grand jurors must have the same qualifications as those in the State in which they serve and that, therefore, the presence of the women on the grand jury in the case made it illegal.

The company asked the court to quash indictments accusing the firm and six of its officials and agents of conspiracy to fix prices of lambs, hogs and Easter hams. Attorneys indicated that other packing houses named in the indictments would file similar motions.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD BARGAINS. Sell 50 Personal Christmas Cards for $1. All beautiful folders with customer's name inscribed. Liberal profit. Also 60 for $1 with name and many exceptional value Box Assortments. Write for Free FREE Sample Portfolios. General Card, 400 S. Peoria St., Dept. P-821, Chicago.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Dealing with leading concern: finest $1 assortment; gift wrappings; etchings; religious boxes; extra bonus; experience unnecessary samples on approval. Doehla, S-6F, Pitchburg, Mass.

SELL Personal Christmas Cards with sender's name. 100 exclusive designs, now as 50 for $1. Complete line fast-selling $1 Christmas Card Assortments. Up to 100% profit. Samples on approval. JANES ART STUDIOS, 180 Anson Pl., Rochester, N. Y.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS.—Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church. furnished housekeeping suites, 1 to 4 rooms available by day week or month; rates upon request

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BALMORAL MANOR
A secluded retreat for rest and study. 5356 N Magnolia Ave., SUNnyside 2307, Chicago. Minimum Rate $3 per day, including room, meals, nursing attention. Stanley G. Potter, Bus. Mgr.

REAL ESTATE

Real Estate—Rentals
(INSURANCE)
Percy H. Goodwin Co. La Jolla
Formerly Rice Cooper Co.

SOLOISTS WANTED

AUDITIONS will be held in Oct. by First Church of Christ, Scientist, Springfield, Mass.; Christian Scientist preferred. Apply by letter to Box X-100, Room 38, 25 Harrison Avenue, Springfield, Mass.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON 58 Fenway—8 rooms, 2 baths, elevator bldg.; Ken. 7437. 6 Marlboro St.—2 rooms with large dinette, elevator bldg., near to Public Garden; Com. 3761 or call Cap. 7550 for both.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 28 Marshall St.—Near Longwood Station; attractive 7-room apartment, 3 baths. Call ASP. 1217.

WABAN, MASS.—Attractive penthouse, 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; light housekeeping convenient location; business couple or teacher preferred. LaSell 0341.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, 157 Beacon St.—Delightful suite, living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchenette, bath; ideal location for business people. Ken. 1756.

GARRISON HALL
Modern suites, 1-2 rms., kitchen-dinette, colored tile bath (tub, shower); select adult tenants; Moderate rentals; absolutely fireproof bldg. Supt. 8 Garrison St. at Mechanics Sta., near The Christian Science Mother Church, Boston.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner-driver; best references BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 3-2266

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE — Overlooking Hudson Palisades; ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 190 North Broadway, Yonkers, Nepperhan 881.

POCONO MTS. — Quiet farm resort, open Sept. and Oct. Cozy, attractive home; fireplaces; lovely countryside; good tasty meals; innerspring mattresses; select clientele. Fall rates $16 and $17. Mrs. C. E. Palmer, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS — HIGHLY SELECTIVE MEN AND WOMEN. BUSINESS SERVICE Wo 2-2080 280 B'way, N.Y.C. LOUISE C. HAHN

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

DESIRE opportunity for students to earn room and board in refined families. Longwood 9771 (Mass.).

FOR SALE OR RENT

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Dutch colonial, corner property, 8 rooms, 3 baths; oak trees, flowering shrubs, nice lawn and garden; rent $135 per month. 133 Montclair Avenue.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

PRACTICAL nurse, have complete charge of gentleman; Bronx, N. Y. C. Communicate Mrs. Feldman, 71 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. Windsor 6-9377.

WANTED FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK 18 miles from Boston, experienced, refined Protestant woman, middle aged; good home for right person; personal references required; 5 in family. Box P-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WERNER AGENCY, 450 5th Ave. (34th), N. Y. C. BKPR.-stenos diversified, $20-$35. STENOS Pub. monitor board, $15-$20. MILLINERY model, attractive, young, $25.

HELP WANTED

(Continued)

EXPERT bookkeeper, Christian, between 30 and 40 years; definitely must be experienced and absolutely accurate; 7 months at $100.00 month and board and room in beautiful section of the country, balance year at home with light work and smaller pay. Apply in own handwriting, giving full details to the PLUME RESERVATION, Franconia, New Hampshire.

WANTED, 2 teachers, young man and woman, in small home school for the physically and mentally handicapped; willing to assist in any capacity; Christian Scientist preferred. Address Box 43, Groton, Mass.

Wanted:

Christian Scientists who are interested in employment to register with the Personnel Office:

Girls and women for messenger, general clerical and stenographic positions

Boys and men for messenger and general work.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—an unmarried man, Christian Scientist preferred, as house man and chauffeur; to live in house including meals, $18 per week; references required. Write Box H-21, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOUSES WANTED

WISH TO RENT modern 6-room house with garage, suburban New York; moderate rental; full particulars. Write Box B-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

JEWELERS

UNUSUAL JEWELRY AND SILVER SELECTIONS SUBMITTED WIDMER, 31 West Street, Boston LIB. 3917

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE HIG. 2128
Colonial Mattress Co., 686 Dudley Street, Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVENS, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

NEW LOW RATES
WANTED full or part loads anywhere, dependable service. WOOD BROS., 40 Water Street, Arlington (Mass.) 0210-0211.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C. — PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE
3 Afternoons
11 W. 42nd Street, Suite 1982

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN
Outstanding country vacation place overlooking Bantam Lake, 100 miles from New York, altitude 1000 ft.; 25 guests; game room, tennis, lake sports, golf, riding near by; $21-$25; folder. Season May-Oct. I. Mr. and Mrs. Engle, Mgrs. Box 200, Lakeside, Connecticut.

CEDAR-CREST MARSTONS MILLS, CAPE COD, MASS.—Enjoy Sept. and Oct. on Cape Cod. Miss A. F. Webster, Tel. 697 Osterville.

CRAIGMOUNT-in-the-CATSKILLS — For rest and study; Christian Scientists preferred. Address Mrs. Charlotte Craigen, Woodstock, N. Y.

PEST CONTROL

PEST AND TERMITE PROOFING SINCE 1913; quick, "confidential," 24-hour service. Phone LOngacre 5-6600. 11 Suburban Benches. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

PRINTING

PRINTING C. M. HOOD COMPANY
13 Valley Street South Orange, N. J.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

BUSINESS woman with daughter, 14 years, desires home Manhattan or Nassau County. Write Box B-18, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet rest and study, near church and beach; from $1.00 daily, $5-$6 private bath. HOTEL TROY, 1510 Pacific Ave.

BEAUTIFUL surroundings, 3 windows, 11th floor, $7 (twin beds $5.50 each); private bath, $6.00. W. Thompson, 253 W. 108th St., N. Y. C.

BOSTON—REAL OPPORTUNITY FOR YOU to rent modern room in quiet, refined home; unsurpassed Fenway view; central; good transportation facilities; attractive price. Suite 10, 58 Fenway.

BOSTON Beacon Hill, Chestnut Street—Three attractive rooms, bath; $65 a.s. housekeeping suite, or consider renting separate rooms. Phone Laf. 0336.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Large, comfortable rooms for business men. Call Eliot 9750.

E. MILTON, MASS.—Comfortable home for refined elderly couple or 2 elderly people. Box K-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

E. MILTON, MASS.—Comfortable home for 2 or 3 business persons near bus line. Box P-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HARRISBURG, PA. — Furnished room, 2nd floor, suitable for men or employed couple; private home, residential section. Phone 2-8864.

Hotel Huntington
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
BRADFORD KENDRICK Manager
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single, $1.50 and up
Double, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
307 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS. Opp. Y.M.C.A.

LOWER unfurnished apartment; quiet private home; 3 large rooms, living room, bedroom, kitchen, bath; heat and hot water furnished; garage; large yard; ideal location; quiet. 13 Marion Rd., Tel. 7461, Watertown, Mass.

N. Y. C., 65TH ST. (50 Central Park West)—THOMAS RESIDENTIAL CLUB FOR WOMEN. Widely known as a well-appointed home; business women or students; park view; kitchen facilities; maids; reasonable. TRafalgar 4-1340.

N. Y. C., 127 W. 58th St. (Apt. 3-W)—Desirable central location, every convenience; all transportation; near Park, church. Cl. 7-8222.

N. Y. C., 311 West 113th St.—Large sunny rooms, private family. Frigidaire, elevator, telephone; near church; $3-$7. HENDERSON.

N. Y. C., 620 West 116th Street (Apt. 73)—Attractive room in private home; $6.00. CAthedral 8-5431.

ROOMS WANTED

WOMAN (teacher) desires room in Weehawken, N. J.; Christian Scientists preferred. Write Box G-18, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALES OPPORTUNITY

Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be member of a Brooklyn Christian Science church, preferably resident of Borough of Brooklyn. Should have had some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of four working days each week required. Commission basis.

Write Box L-43, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

MIDDLE-AGED Protestant widow offers services in return for home; willing to assist in any capacity anywhere. MRS. ROWENA A. B. BIRTWISTLE, 31 Humboldt Ave., Providence, R. I.

YOUNG woman, Protestant, would assist in home as mother's helper; experienced; best of references. E. K., 182 Perry Avenue, Norwalk, Conn.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

MARCUSE MUSIC STUDIO
Piano and Trumpet Lessons. 37-05 90th St., Apt. F-2, Jackson Hts., L. I., N. Y. HA. 6-2581.

YOUR VOICE REVEALS YOU
Tone, diction, poise, Bible reading, public speaking, English, platform reading, Shakespeare, Browning, gracious living. (Etiquette, conversation, dress, etc.)
MARJORIE KEITH STACKHOUSE, B. L. I., Ed. M.
29 Park Drive, Boston Tel. Kenmore 1997

WANTED

YOUNG married couple wish house or apartment in Suburban Boston where desirable tenants would be appreciated. Box P-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes, J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

ALWAYS HIGH CASH PAID FOR WORN FUR COATS. J. M. FUR CO. 1 W. 34th, near Fifth Ave., N. Y. Wis. 7-7269

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 3-6773 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT
537 Central Ave. East Orange, N. J.
Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Keep Your Head Cool
With a Feather Hair Cut
We Specialize in Permanent Waving

GUILLAUME'S
DAINTY DEB SHOP
84 North Walnut Street OR 5-9750

The Cake Cupboard
Baked Goods of Highest Quality from Home Recipes
Anniversary and Wedding Cakes
Our own pure Jams and Jellies
52 Harrison Street Orange 3-2469

RUTH BROWN
500 MAIN STREET
Millinery
Hats Made to Order and Remodeled

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC.
MEMBER OF F T D A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVE.
Near Grove St. OR 3-1244

COAL—COKE
FUEL OIL
Automatic Heating Equipment with coal or oil
A. H. HOLMES JR.
560 No. Grove St. OR 3-0420

ALL LAUNDRY SERVICES
Personal Attention to Details
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day.
817 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7575

ELIZABETH

ELIZABETH ESSO SERVICENTER
C. P. JONES Prop.
500 No. Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J.
24 hour service

HACKENSACK

SAUNDERS
Jewelers
Nationally Advertised Quality Merchandise
152 Main Street Hack 3-1220

HOBOKEN

Lubrication
By "Standard" Trained Men
Zimmer & Holden
Esso Servicenter
13th Street and Willow Avenue
TEL. HOBOKEN 3-7961

IRVINGTON

Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes for Men
Children's Shoes Expertly Fitted
HIRSCH'S 1009 Springfield Ave. Irvington Center

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6914 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Norge Appliances
See our new line of refrigerators and washing machines.
Lawler Bros.
918 B'way, Bayonne, N. J.
Tel. Bay 3-0402

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-3111

Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners
LOUIS MIGDOLL
Electrical Contractor and House Wiring
See the Bendix Home Laundry demonstrated at our store
219 Monticello Ave. Tel. Del. 3-8973

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
HUDSON COUNTY'S LEADING THRIFT STORE
All Merchandise Guaranteed
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

INSURANCE
CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
768 Bergen Avenue Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-2100—3-3590

When You
Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

NEW JERSEY

MAPLEWOOD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone S. Orange 2-1584 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Singer Sewing Center
Cordially invites your inspection and patronage.
157 Maplewood Ave. SO. 3-0646

ROWLAND S. YOUNG
Plumbing, Heating
Sheet Metal Work
7 Boyden Avenue SO 2-2692

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
One-cent Swan Soap Sale, one regular and one large size cake, both for 10c. Spear Brand rune Juice, qt. bottle, 2 for 29c.
177 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-4300

Photo Supplies Photo Finishing
Cameras repaired at
THE CAMERA CENTER
MOVED TO LARGER QUARTERS
2 Inwood Place SO. 2-0881

MILLBURN

TALMADGE *Esso* STATIONS
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Millburn and Morris Aves. Mill 6-0081
Millburn Ave and Vauxhall Rd. Mill 6-1738

Fine Dry Cleaning
MILLBURN CLEANERS, Inc.
TELEPHONES
Mill. 6-2000-01-02 S. O. 2-3444

The Millburn Shell Station
COMPLETE SHELL SERVICE
Goodyear Tires—Delco Batteries
21 MAIN STREET MILL. 6-2153

THE SUBURBAN APPAREL SHOPPE
DRESSES—COATS—MILLINERY
and Accessories
Exclusively Styled Yet Moderately Priced
Mill. 6-1520 325-A Millburn Ave.

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 3-1280 10 a. m.-13 m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgewood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK STREET MONTCLAIR

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00 $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

MONTCLAIR'S Only Side-Walk Cafe Now Open
The Old Road Coffee House
80 Church St., Montclair, Mo. 2-9533
Established 1927

Custom Made Permanent Waves
WILLIAMS
The Hairdresser
24 Church St. Montclair 2-7242

Woodruff JEWELERS EST. 1914
SILVERSMITHS
Formerly with Tiffany
20 Church Street Montclair, N. J.

The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
General Electric Oil Burners
Coal—Oil—Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 2-6400

Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

The Band Box
Millinery
270 Bellevue Avenue Phone MO.
Upper Montclair, N. J. 2-6962

A GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
ALL FORMS WRITTEN
STRONGEST COMPANIES
EDWARD B. BRADFORD
34 Tuxedo Rd. Tel. Montclair 2-4023
Office 84 Washington Street, Hoboken
Tel. Hoboken 3-2020—3021

Crossword Quiz Answers

D	U	M	A	S			H	E	A	R	T	
U		A	R	T	H	U	R	S		A		
T	H		C	A	I	N	E			M		
C	O	D		R	E	T		C	U	P		
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S	W	O	R	D			S	W	E	D	E	

8-2

NEW JERSEY

NEWARK

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

CHURCH — RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1000, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

MORRIS SCHOENHAUT
Furrier
539 Clinton Avenue, Newark, N. J.
TEL. BIG. 3-7429

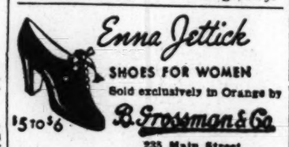
ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done CRESCENT will do it
LAUNDERING—DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 Newark, N. J.

BILSE & GUSTAVSON ESSO STATIONS
Central Ave. and Scotland Road Orange, N. J. OR 3-0611
Springdale Ave. and No. 21st St. East Orange, N. J. OR 3-9785
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN

Austin's
MILLINERY
1043 Springfield Ave. 219 Main Street
Irvington, N. J. Orange, N. J.


Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
$5 to $6
B. Grossman & Co.
235 Main Street

SOUTH ORANGE

For Better Quality Auto Body Work Try
Modern Auto Body Works
410 Valley Street
So. Orange, N. J. Tel.: SO 3-1149

POSTURBILDER SHOES, Inc.
Back to School With Shoes That Fit
60 South Orange Ave. SO. 2-4822

WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PLAINFIELD

VISIT . . .
BLOSSOM HILL FARM
DAIRYLAND DANCING
Sodas—Milk Shakes—Sandwiches
ICE CREAM and DAIRY PRODUCTS
Fresh From Our Own Farm
205 E. 5th St., Opp. City Hall Park
Tel. PL. 6-8562

BLANKETS
Take our advice and have them washed the SAMOSET Way. Absolutely Perfect and No Shrinkage.
ALSO CURTAINS—RUG SHAMPOOING AND MOTH PROOFING
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

M. E. Willoughby FLORIST
Bonded Member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

VAN ARSDALE'S
Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags, E. T. Wright—Arch Preserver, Selby's Arch Preserver
"The Centre of the Business Centre"
Tel. Plfd. 6-0823

The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
109 East Fifth Street

THE GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
Be Fitted to the New Comfortable, Cool Summer Garment
136 E. Front St. Tel. Plfd. 6-2132

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-8502-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC.
KOPPERS LEHIGH VALLEY LV ANTHRACITE FUEL
Coke Coal Oil
Phone PLFD. 6-1911
303 East 4th Street Plainfield, N. J.

WHITTON'S
Women's Apparel
Lingerie and Hosiery
630 Park Avenue Tel. Pl. 6-1148

GIFTS TO TREASURE
ROBERT LIPTON, Inc.
Jewelers
206 WEST FRONT STREET
Estab. 1892 Pl. 6-5269

PINE CONE GIFT SHOP
Unusual, Inexpensive Gifts for All Occasions
GREETING CARDS
E. Palmer, 112 East Union Avenue
Tel. 514-J Bound Brook, N. J.

RED BANK

SUPER CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
The Cream Actually Whips
PURITAN MILK COMPANY
Upper Broad St. Call R. B. 686

RIDGEWOOD

C. L. HARGERT & CO.
Insurance
Fire—Automobile—Life
Annuities—Bonds
Direct Claim Service
2 East Ridgewood Ave. Phone RI. 6-2147

LAW
INCORPORATED
31 East Ridgewood Avenue
HABERDASHER
Ridge 6-5230

WE DO OUR OWN
BEAUTEX DRY CLEANING
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
65 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184

Antiques
RED MOON SHOP
NINA WALKER ROBERTSON
Cedar Hill Avenue
Wyckoff, N. J. Phone Wyckoff 344-J

DRESSES • SUITS • COATS
Leeds SHOP INC.
Tel. Ridgewood 6-2315
18 E. Ridgewood Avenue

FRANCIS' DELICATESSEN
Sole Agent for
Hershey Ice Cream
30c a quart
246 Rock Road, Glen Rock

Phone Ridgewood 6-5763 Graduate Corsetieres
Ridgewood Corset Shop
Seam-Prufe Slips and Van Raalte Hosiery, Gloves and Lingerie
39 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVE. RIDGEWOOD

The SMART SHOP
WOMEN'S and MISSES' APPAREL
MILLINERY
SWEATERS, CANNON HOSIERY
M. G. REYNOLDS
9 South Broad Street Phone RI 6-0206

WINCHELL'S
70 E. Ridgewood Ave. Ri. 6-6666
Picture Framing
Gifts *Artists' Supplies*

HOOD-STEVENS, Inc.
NEW FALL LINE
Dresses—Skirts—Blouses
Sweaters—Collars—Bags, Etc.
Gym Suits for School approved by Ridgewood High and Junior High —$2.75. Anklets 25c.
84 E. Ridgewood Ave. Ri. 6-1288

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD (Continued)

Phone.... Ridgewood 6-4700 FOR....
The Complete Heating Service
FUEL OIL · COAL · KOPPERS COKE
OIL BURNERS · COAL STOKERS
CONTROLS · FURNACES
RADIATOR VALVES
SERVICE
QUALITY · DEPENDABILITY · SERVICE
YOUNG & BORTIC
FOR OVER A HALF CENTURY
9 FRANKLIN AVE., RIDGEWOOD RIDGEWOOD-N.J. 6-4700

SUMMIT

Canoe Brook Farms
Raw and Pasteurized Milk and Cream
James MacDougall & Sons
Telephone SUM. 6-2100

TEANECK

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-8700
A Service to Meet Every Need

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4991

TRENTON

NIEMOND'S
Dresses—Sportswear
6 East State St., Trenton, N. J.
ORA M. HAMMOND Mgr.

Castanea MILK
CREAM · BUTTER · EGGS · CHEESE
234 N. BROAD ST., Trenton, N. J. Phone 4255

GILBERT & MOTT
The Best Deal in Town
CHEVROLET
426 Princeton Ave. Tel. 8151

WESTFIELD

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PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE (Continued)

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Your Individualism Is Our Objective
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Vases for fall flowers. No two pieces identical.
$5.00, $7.50, $11.50
Visit Our Gift Department
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THE PERFECT GIFT
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A FINE WATCH
Liberal allowance on trade-in
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GUERRY & RIESTER
44 SOUTH 16TH STREET

READING

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• Good quality • Better values
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Foot Craft Shoes
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WORK GUARANTEED
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PENNSYLVANIA

READING (Continued)

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Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Food!
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It's Great!
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Try Our Candy

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Now is the time to select your winter bedding at
CALDWELL & GRAHAM
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St. Mary's 100% Virgin Wool Blankets, and others of quality
Use Our Convenient Lay-away Plan

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Absolute—*ab'-so-lut* (*a* short, *o* quick-long as in *obey*, *u* as in *cube*).

That which is clear of anything foreign or discordant. Mathematics and philosophy have perhaps helped to fix significations for this much-employed term. The Latin, *absolvere*, rather simply means "to free"; and in law, "to acquit." Webster's favors a fairly true sound for the *o*.

Arbiter—*ar'-bi-ter* (*a* as in *arm*, *i* short, *e* as in *maker*).

A judge, ordinarily understood to have final voice in a dispute. A direct Latin word, meaning to the Romans "a witness"; then, "a judge," or "an umpire," with the equity idea, as in English, rather than the legal, uppermost.

Bethsaida (Mark 6:45) — *beth-sa'-i-da* (*e* short, *a* long, *i* as in *charity*, *a* as in *sofa*).

A place in Biblical geography conveniently kept in memory as on the north rim of the Sea of Galilee.

Chaldeans (Isa. 48:20)—*kal-de'-ans* (first *a* short, *e* long, second *a* as in *account*).

To think of them as a people of the Babylonian neighborhood is to have at least a rough and practical idea of them, by indication of the Bible dictionaries.

Dissolved (II Cor. 5:1) — *di-zolvd'* (*i* short, *o* short).

It is no doubt vain to speculate concerning the *z* sound for *ss* here. Sufficient to follow usage. Authorized, as so often happens, stands on the original Latin meaning of the derivative (*dissolvere*, "to unloose," "to destroy"). An American Translation perhaps aptly paraphrases the Authorized, "if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved," with, "if this earthly tent that I live in is taken down." To consider the traditions of the case, Authorized founds its rendering on Wycliffe while American builds more or less on Tyndale.

Earnest (II Cor. 5:5)—*ur'-nest*; *nist* (*u* as in *urn*, *e* short; or *i* short).

This word, meaning "pledge," is laboriously traced back by old-school etymologists to a Semitic origin, as likewise is the Greek word which it represents. Indeed, both the English and the Greek spring, according to them, from a remote Phoenician and Mediterranean trade term. Scholars of recent outlook are disinclined to accept such far-sought fancies.

Gennesaret (Mark 6:53) — *ge-nes'-a-ret* (first *e* clipped-short as in *silent*, second *e* short, *a* as in *sofa*, third *e* short).

The locality along the northwest shore of the Sea of Galilee (Lake Gennesaret).

Gilgal (II Kings 2:1) — *gil'-gal* (*i* short, *a* short).

A name seeming to represent at least two different, though not far-separated, localities. That of Second Kings is supposed to be the hill country west of the Jordan Valley and northwest of the Dead Sea.

Nebuchadnezzar (Dan. 4:28)—*neb'-u-kad-nez'-er* (first *e* short, *u* as in *unite*, *a* clipped-short as in *account*, second *e* short, third *e* as in *maker*).

Babylonian King of the sixth century B. C., who put Jerusalem in his list of captured cities.

Premise — *prem'-is* (*e* short, *i* short).

Something implied and accepted at the outset of discussion. The verb of the same spelling and of corresponding meaning accents the last syllable and sounds the *s* as *z*.

Ratio—*ra'-sho* (*a* as in *labor*, *o* as in *old*).

Mathematically, a fraction, or one number divided by another. It signifies, that is to say, a relation that one thing bears to another, especially in regard to quantity. Dispute persists as to whether it shall be pronounced as two syllables or three. Doubtless many persons speak it either way they like, according to circumstances. It is a direct Latin borrowing, *ratio* in that language meaning variously, "manner of thinking," "reckoning," "reason," "affair," "method," "theory," "relation," and "condition." Few Latin nouns are so elastic.

Retina — *ret'-i-na* (*e* short, *i* short, *a* as in *sofa*).

The inner coating on which the figure formed by the lens of the eye is projected. Described as a made-up term, based on Latin, *rete*, "a net." Has nothing, then, to do, except by way of resemblance, with the verb, *retinere*, "to retain."

Word (John 1:1; Heb. 11:3)—*wurd* (*u* as in *urn*).

The term, "Word," as spelled in the Gospel of John with a capital letter, has connotations which reach far into theology. The same term in Hebrews, with a small letter, represents a more easily comprehended idea. The Greek of the first is the Logos, which has been taken over into English for occasional use; that of the second is a common noun meaning something spoken by the voice. An American Translation modernizes the rendering of the phrase in Hebrews with, "at the command of God."

Brevities

Chicago Daily News: Makers of women's shoes have not yet quite succeded in putting all the leather into the heels.

Chicago Daily News: Not all young men who travel by airplane marry air-line stewardesses, some being already married.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

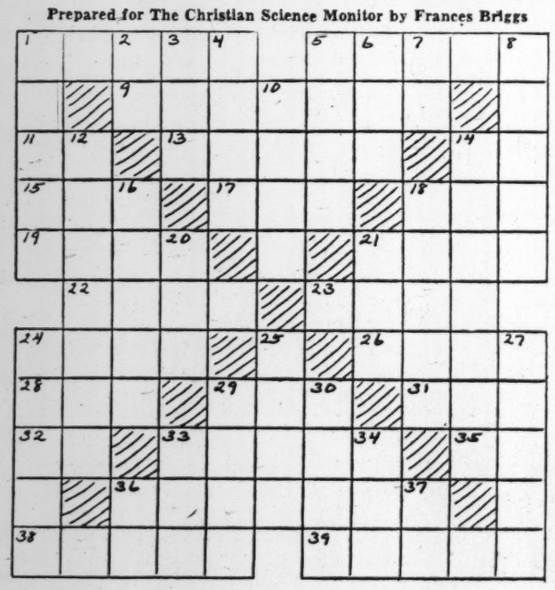
1. An island in the Leeward Group, British West Indies.
2. The highest dignitary in Mohammedan countries.
3. Georgia.
4. The Rural Electrification Administration created on May 11, 1935, by executive order of President Roosevelt; its purpose is to finance rural electrification in areas not already getting electric service.
5. A city in northwestern Ohio.
6. It is an English ware invented by Josiah Wedgwood; an unglazed clay background, often blue, bearing raised figures in white is characteristic.
7. A heap of earth or stones collected by a glacier or deposited by it.
8. Joe Di Maggio of the New York Yankees hit in 56 consecutive games; the former record of 44 was held by Willie Keeler.
9. A naval base, 160 miles northeast of Saigon, on the southeastern coast of Indo China.
10. Gannett Peak, Fremont County; 13,785 feet.

A Verse for Today . . .

And ye my flock, the flock of my pasture, are men, and I am your God, saith the Lord GOD.—EZEK. 34:31.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



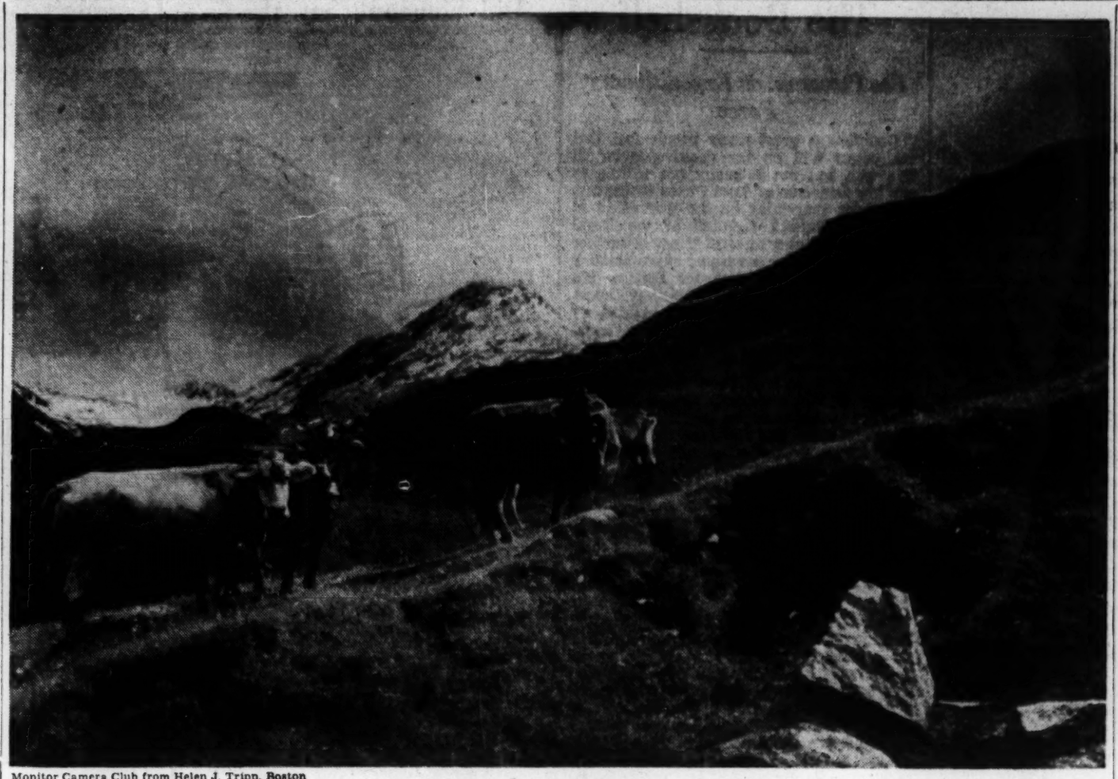
Across

1—Opera "La Traviata" is founded upon novel by whom?
5—The center or vital point.
9—What was first name of one who wrote music for "Pirates of Penzance" (Poss.)?
11—Territory of Hawaii (abbr.).
13—Who specialized in tales of Manxland?
14—Exist.
15—What is a cape of Massachusetts?
17—To soak flax.
18—Hebe is portrayed holding what?
19—What is the stick used in hurling?
21—What is sodium carbonate?
22—What is a combat between two antagonists?
23—Manuel Prado is President of what country?
24—What is said to be the herald of truth?
26—Dress of state is what?
28—Being.
29—What is one of several pieces to be drawn in determining a choice?
31—What is first name of Jones, Fielding hero?
32—What is 14th letter of Greek alphabet?
33—What is a tooth adapted for grinding?
35—Symbol for nickel is what?
36—What is a tall-stemmed drinking glass?
38—Arthur was chosen king because he unfixed what from a miraculous stone?
39—Native of Kalmar is what?

Down

1—What was nationality of Jacob Ruysdael, painter?
2—Symbol for masurium is what?
3—What is a portion of a curved line?
4—What is a conventional figure having five points?
5—To seek.
6—Before.
7—While.
8—What is a city of Florida?
10—Hastens.
12—Who was a famous American magician?
14—Who was America's famous ornithologist?
16—What are tom-toms?
18—Cahvases of what artist have been termed "painted music"?
20—What general rode Traveler?
21—What is a varying weight of India?
24—Where is The Alamo?
25—Male of the walrus is called what?
27—What was Zola's first name?
29—Frigid.
30—What are small loops for pulling or lifting something?
33—To deface.
34—Rank.
36—Toward.
37—Pronoun used in Bible.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)



Monitor Camera Club from Helen J. Tripp, Boston

Lofty Pastures

The photographer was the only intruder on this peaceful scene in the Oberalp Pass, Switzerland

Where Would You Find—

1. Nevis?
2. A grand vizier?
3. The largest state east of the Mississippi River?
4. The REA?
5. Toledo?
6. The land where Wedgwood is made?
7. A moraine?
8. The team to which the baseball player who recently broke the consecutive hitting record belongs?
9. Camranh Bay?
10. The highest point in Wyoming?

(Answers appear on this page.)

Change Noted

The last census revealed that the decade between 1930 and 1940 was the first decade in American history in which immigration was not a factor in population changes. It was the first decade in which there was an excess of emigration over immigration.

Daily Quotation

MEN heap together the mistakes of their lives, and create a monster they call Destiny.—JOHN OLIVER.

In Lighter Vein

No Good to Cat-Swingers

"Hut, charming, sectional, 2ft. square, 4 rooms, at Seaview, for sale."—Advt. in I. O. W. Paper. Spotted by Punch.

When Knighthood Was in Flower

Medieval Mother: "Hast Sir Gordon yet asked thee for thy hand in wedlock?"

Daughter: "Not yet, mother, but the Knight is young."—Cosgrove's Magazine.

Unemployment Problem

"Hey, picket, your sign's got nothing on it."

"Yeah, I know; I'm looking for a sponsor."—Wall Street Journal.

—Answers, London

"There! I've just remembered —it was polish I came in for."

Hints for the Home

In the 1941 uniform regulations of the U. S. Navy of all places there is an interesting piece of information for anyone owning a blue serge suit. It's a new way to take the shine off the seat of a pair of blue serge pants—which is what this country has always needed . . .

What you do, according to the Navy's regulations, is put a wet cloth over the shiny area, press it with a hot iron, and then rub the spot gently with a piece of "OO" sandpaper or emery cloth. (You can take the seat right out if you're not careful, but the object is to stop the shine, isn't it?)

Another helpful hint this week comes from the New York Telephone Co.—an ingenious way to get rid of wasps. It seems telephone company linemen were always having wasp trouble—climbing up poles to work on the terminal boxes on top, only to find the boxes housing hundreds of wasps—until they discovered they could get the wasps to move out and build their nests someplace else by merely hanging a little bag of moth balls in each box—Business Week.

Did You Ever Wonder

If the Crescent Moon's Angle at the Pole and at the Equator Differs?

Mrs. E. L. F. of La Jolla, Calif., writes: "Is the new moon always at the same angle at any given locality? One says the new moon at the equator is horizontal. Is this true?"

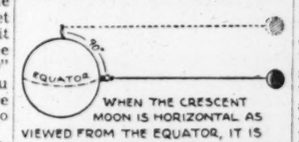
The angle the crescent moon makes at any given locality varies at different seasons.

Imagine the earth as the hub of a vast invisible wheel, its rim representing the celestial equator—the earth's equator projected into the skies. The sun's apparent path is another vast invisible sky circle with the earth as a center but making an angle of about 23½ degrees with the celestial equator. The moon's path lies very close to the sun's apparent path—never more than about 10 moon diameters away.

As viewed from the earth's equator, when the sun and moon are approximately in the plane of the vast invisible wheel which we imagined, the crescent would be horizontal, just as a ball on the rim of a wheel, illuminated by a flashlight mounted on an extension of one of the spokes, would show a horizontal crescent as viewed from the hub. But if the flashlight were moved to the right or left of the rim, the crescent would tip accordingly.

Similarly, as the sun's position shifts north or south of the equator with the changing seasons, the moon crescent's tilt changes accordingly.

An observer traveling from the equator to one of the poles changes his bodily position by 90 degrees. It is as though he now is standing on the outer end of the hub, his body parallel with the axle instead of parallel with the spokes. This



WHEN THE CRESCENT MOON IS HORIZONTAL AS VIEWED FROM THE EQUATOR, IT IS VERTICAL VIEWED FROM THE POLES.

change in bodily position causes the moon to appear to show a vertical crescent at the poles, when it was horizontal at the equator. For intermediate latitudes, the moon's angle assumes corresponding intermediate positions between the horizontal and the vertical.

But for any given latitude, the angle of the crescent varies slightly with the seasons, as the sun moves north or south of the celestial equator.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Cherry Drink—for Victory

Toronto

Pedestrians strolling along a busy street were startled by a slight crash, followed by a piercing cry. Hurrying to the scene they saw a little girl, crying bitterly, and looking ruefully at fragments of a broken bowl lying at her feet.

"What is it?" asked one sympathetic man, looking curiously at the pink liquid flowing over the sidewalk.

"It's—it's cherry drink," sobbed the child. "We're—we're selling it for War Relief." The last two words were almost shouted, and followed an extra bitter sob.

"Oh," responded another onlooker, "if that's it, don't worry. That can easily be put aright. Here," he handed her a coin, "this is just as though you sold me a glass of cherry drink." The little girl eagerly accepted the coin and was visibly comforted. "And this is just as if you had sold me a cherry drink, too," cheerfully cried another friend handing over another coin. Others also contributed. There were smiles among the crowd, and the little salesgirl slowly dried her tears. "I'd better pick up these pieces," she said, stooping to pick up fragments of the bowl.

"Oh, no, someone else will take care of that," replied one of her new friends. "And there's another thing, too," reflectively remarked one of her cherry drink contributors, with an encouraging smile, "this is how we are winning the war, by not worrying too much about things that don't really matter, like broken bowls, but by looking at the good things that come to us, like kind friends helping us out."

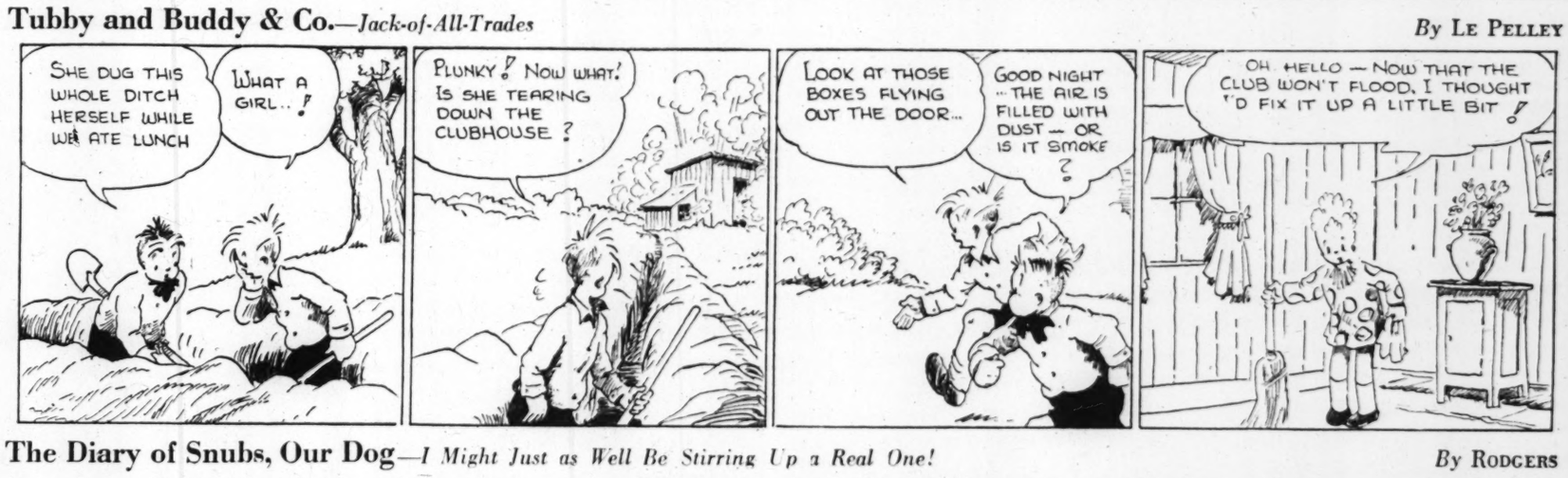
Immensely relieved, and entirely comforted, the child clasping the coins in her hand, departed while her Good Samaritan and the crowd slowly dispersed.

On the Increase

About 2,000 tons of synthetic rubber were produced in the United States during 1939; and around 11,000 tons were made in 1940.

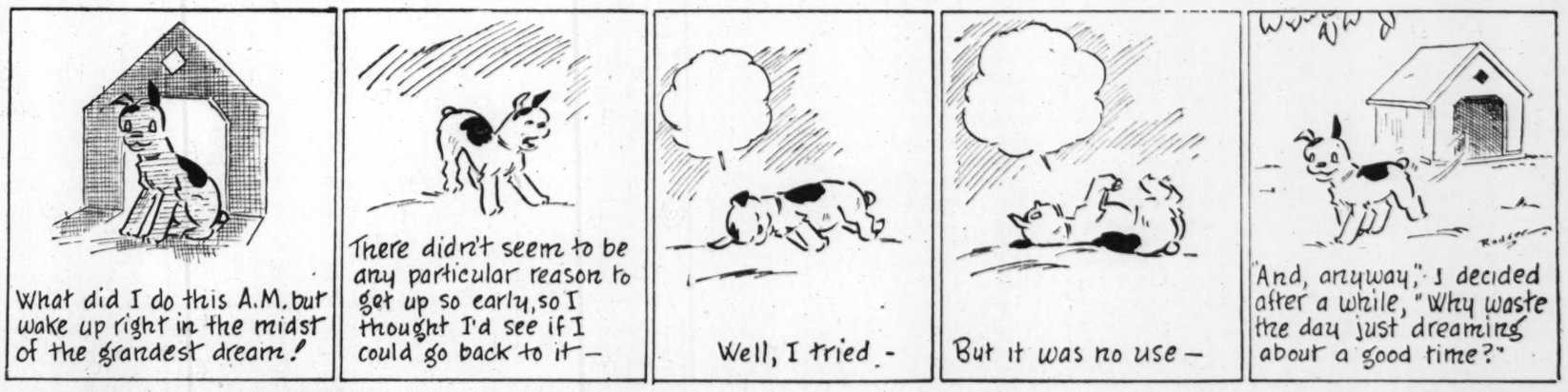
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Jack-of-All-Trades*

By LE PELLEY


SHE DUG THIS WHOLE DITCH HERSELF WHILE WE ATE LUNCH
WHAT A GIRL..!
PLUNKY! NOW WHAT! IS SHE TEARING DOWN THE CLUBHOUSE?
LOOK AT THOSE BOXES FLYING OUT THE DOOR...
GOOD NIGHT — THE AIR IS FILLED WITH DUST — OR IS IT SMOKE?
OH HELLO — NOW THAT THE CLUB WON'T FLOOD, I THOUGHT I'D FIX IT UP A LITTLE BIT!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Might Just as Well Be Stirring Up a Real One!*

By RODGERS


What did I do this A.M. but wake up right in the midst of the grandest dream!
There didn't seem to be any particular reason to get up so early, so I thought I'd see if I could go back to it—
Well, I tried—
But it was no use—
"And, anyway," I decided after a while, "Why waste the day just dreaming about a good time?"

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Large Order*

By THE HAGERS

MISS BETSY WEB KNOCKED TIMIDLY. "I'M SELLING CANDY BARS," SAID SHE.
"OH! MILKY-MALTY BARS AGAIN. THIS TIME, MISS BETSY, I'LL TAKE TEN."
"I'LL SIT HERE WHILE YOU EAT THEM ALL. 'TWILL SAVE," SAID SHE, "ANOTHER CALL."
WE WENT TO WORK WITH DILIGENCE; WE'RE SAVING TINFOIL FOR DEFENSE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Isolationists Put on a Show

That famous producing company of Nye-Wheeler-Clark hasn't been able to compete with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. The isolationist road shows from Washington haven't been matching the war pictures from Hollywood. So the N-W-C outfit set up a stage which was to be the cynosure of the Nation's eyes. They planned a show to outcolossal the colossalers themselves; they devised a scheme for putting the movies themselves on trial. But from the first day's reports of committee hearings it appears that their show is too successful; it has bounced back by disclosing the ultimate effect of their position.

The plan was clever. The isolationists knew that the Senate would not set up a committee to investigate their charge that the movies and the radio were getting America into war. But they had a scheme; they would investigate to see if an investigation was justified. Senator Wheeler as chairman of the Senate's Interstate Commerce Committee appointed a subcommittee, carefully stacked four-to-one with isolationist members. It set up as a "grand jury" to see whether the movies and radio should be brought to trial as "interventionists."

Now a grand jury proceeding is secret. But manifestly secrecy was not desired, at least it seems fair to conclude that publicity was the aim from the list of witnesses and the general procedure adopted by the committee. They thought they could have the kind of show they wanted. They could direct the hearings in lines that would give isolationism every chance at the spotlight. They could call the witnesses most useful to their purpose. They would control the questioning, not letting the "defendants" even cross-examine witnesses.

So, armed with all the assumed official authority of the Senate and with their great reputation as apostles of peace and brotherhood, the isolationists put the movies and the radio on the grill as war-mongers. And what happened? Their own show, so carefully planned, pricked the bubble of isolationism; it proved that the Nyes, Wheelers and Clarks have been trying to get Americans to live in a world that doesn't exist. The hearing showed that the movie people were producing pictures about the current situation in the world.

Hollywood had made into pictures such stories as "Escape," which the non-interventionist Saturday Evening Post ran as a serial. It had shown some other phases of the oppression and terror and destruction wrought by Hitlerism. The movie people had used some patriotic bits reflecting the enthusiasm for America's defense program. In short, they were mirroring the times in newsreels and pictures, copied from newspapers and magazines.

The film producers—and the same holds for the radio—had found that they could not separate themselves from the realm of human affairs. They could not dwell in the isolationists' world of self-sufficiency and complete aloofness.

Now Americans need both to guard against fear and hate and actively to encourage the expression of peaceful, friendly, calm judgment. The movies and the radio need particularly to exercise restraint in presenting material that stirs emotions about the war. A genuine and serious investigation, bringing out dangers and mistakes along this line, might be useful. But this show gives no evidence of such service. It was born in subterfuge, it expresses suspicion, and assumes that voicing opposition to Hitlerism is warmongering. Its main value is to disclose what a world of fantasy isolationism lives in.

Where a Nickel Does Its Duty

The squirrels, and those of us who love our goobers, hot from the shell, can rejoice that a nickel is still a nickel when it comes to our Arachis hypogaea —peanuts to you.

Inflation may be upon us, our favorite hamburger shop may not look at us for less than a dime, the 5-cent "hot dog" has shrunk to just a puppy, but Mr. Peanut is still under control in today's price spiral. What would a Saturday serial or a baseball game be without a peanut to crack at the crucial moment? What would pigeons do? At any fair or circus that boasts an elephant, watch the gleam in that keen little eye as, skillfully, your gargantuan playmate snares a peanut you have tossed from out your green-striped bag.

"On'y fi' censabag. (Get 'em while they're hot.)" Wonderful what a nickel still will do! Will ice cream cone purveyors please take the hint?

A Ship With a Mission

"New Grenfell Vessel, Nellie A. Cluett, All Loaded for First Voyage to North." What a refreshing headline to eyes grown accustomed of late to distressing news about ships—threatened, torpedoed, or bombed. There is something quietly steadying in the knowledge that the construction of this missionary vessel has gone forward undisturbed amid the clamor and furor of battleship building.

As for the cargo, observers on the Boston dock saw livestock, fuel, and other essential supplies. But those who have stood on the bleak coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador, watching the natives greet one of these incoming ships, know that the Nellie A. Cluett also carried an invisible cargo of courage, hope and faith in Christianity.

As the wife of a lay preacher on the barren island of Forteau expressed it: "No one can put in words what Sir Wilfred [Grenfell] has meant to this region. It is difficult to fill people's hearts with faith in God, when their stomachs are empty, their bodies scantily clad, their homes unheated, and means of earning a livelihood practically nonexistent. Through his work, and that of the Grenfell Association, we have been given food and clothing, hospitals and schools, co-operative stores, and we have been furnished to some extent with the means and instruction to earn our living."

The inhabitants of that little island, have built two churches at considerable self-sacrifice and effort. Their needs, and those of natives in other parts of Newfoundland and Labrador, are by no means fully met, but a good start has been made, and it is encouraging to learn that the work goes on.

Inflation Means Shrinkage!

"There are always selfish groups in any country which think they can profit from inflation. They are wrong."

With these blunt words Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, addressing the Advertising Club of Boston, pushed before the United States Tuesday night the issue it must quickly face if it is to do anything effective about the cost of living.

That issue is price inflation. "Inflation" may even have an agreeable sound to some people. But the sound is deceptive. Because inflation does not increase the value of anything. It only shrinks the value, the purchasing power, of money, so that people have to pay more dollars for the same goods.

Psychologically it would be more accurate to call the process shrinkage; for that is what it is—it shrinks the buying power of everyone who lives on savings or earnings, and these are probably 99 per cent of the people as compared to the 1 per cent who may gain as speculators.

The recommendations Mr. Morgenthau makes are specific. They are, in general, recommendations that scores of other competent observers of the economic situation have been making for months. There must be heavy taxation to pay the bill for defense and take excess buying power out of circulation. There must be governmental economy on non-defense spending. There should be widespread saving in defense bonds, tax-anticipation certificates, and other forms by all who are receiving increased or even stable earnings. There must be regulation of installment and other credit.

Among concrete decisions which must be made within the next few weeks, Mr. Morgenthau urged passage of the price control bill which is pending before Congress and support of the President's veto of the bill which would keep Government stocks of agricultural commodities from being released to consumers.

The Secretary was forthright when he said it is "sheer folly" for farmers "to push up prices by creating scarcities in times like these," for labor leaders "to seek new increase in wages every few months" which must produce new higher living costs, or for landlords, business men, or bankers to try to exploit the situation in the Nation's hour of trial. If the overwhelming majority of the people of the United States recognize what inflation means to them, they will demand that such folly be curbed.

That United States national debt is getting in a class with Mark Twain's weather: everybody talks about it but does nothing at all about it.

The Bookshelf

Sea Power vs. an Expeditionary Force

Doubtless a great many people feel that sea power will be the decisive factor in this war, but not so many are willing to see the democracies' land forces disbanded, and stake everything on the war effort at sea. Capt. Russell Grenfell of the Royal Navy makes out a forceful if not altogether convincing case for something approximating that kind of war policy for Britain. His SEA POWER (New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2) not only bears the imprint of Mahan's teachings but far exceeds the American naval expansionist's faith in the supremacy of a great sea power over a great land power.

Most of those who today believe British sea power will eventually turn the tide in favor of the democracies base their belief on the expectation that Germany can be paralyzed by an economic blockade of the Continent and that control of the seas will ultimately insure the passage of food and planes and tanks and other vital war supplies from the American arsenal to the firing line in sufficient quantities and sufficient time to wear down the Nazi war machine and the German people's will to war.

* * *

This is a slow process at best, the nature of which is more passive than positive. And most military experts today agree that the democracies eventually will have to exploit this softening-up process of sea power by getting a foothold on the western shore of Europe and invading Germany with a powerful expeditionary force.

Captain Grenfell seems to feel this is not necessary. He argues that sending an expeditionary force to France in 1914 was a costly mistake and that the idea of the Allies having to prevent the Channel ports from falling into German hands to save England has been proved fallacious by the fact Germany has taken the Channel ports but has come no nearer to taking England. He admits the Nazis have gained some advantage by possessing submarine bases on the French coast but holds it is not vital.

* * *

A big navy and a small expeditionary force is the combination the author advocates for Britain. He cites Lord Fisher's recollections of a talk with a German general in which the latter remarked how the "absolute supremacy of the British Navy gave it such inordinate power, far beyond its numerical strength, because 200,000 men embarked in transports, and the enemy not knowing where they might be put ashore, was a weapon of influence and capable of deadly blows." This was in the days before airplanes, however. It is hard to imagine a force of 200,000 troops being able to get anywhere near an enemy shore without being detected well in advance by enemy air patrols.

Captain Grenfell insists the defense of Britain does not imperatively demand the complete overthrow of Germany any more than the defense of Britain against Napoleon required the complete overthrow of France. But what held true for the former times which Mahan interpreted so effectively does not necessarily hold true today. Many readers probably will disagree with Captain Grenfell's concept of the strategic nature of this war. Britain is not simply on the defensive against Germany. The Churchill Government's avowed policy is aimed at the complete overthrow of the Nazis, and the restoration of individual liberty among the oppressed peoples of Europe.

The author has not proved that that end can be achieved merely by making the British Isles impregnable behind the shield of the British navy and air force. H. T.

Did Someone Say the U. S. Couldn't Be Invaded?

"He's Good for Our Morale!"

"Sometimes we do the impossible," the secretary told us. "Our most amazing feat was getting a job for a man 80 years old. The job wasn't so much, but the fact that a man of that age, with no special skill, could be placed at all, was almost spectacular.

"He came into our employment department one day and requested us to find him a job. He had good manners, was clean, and didn't look quite his age. He seemed to take it for granted that a job would be forthcoming, because he was in good health, with good eyesight and hearing. He apparently didn't see why being 80 years old was any handicap. It may have been wishful thinking, but he put up a good bluff.

"We didn't give him any encouragement, but agreed to try. After two weeks of real effort, we gave up and told him it couldn't be done. He was penniless then, had no relatives and no home; so we reluctantly arranged for him to go to the almshouse.

"A policeman came for him, looked over the bundles he had so nicely tied up, and blurted, 'You can't take all of that junk. What kind of a place d'yuh think you're goin' to?'

"Our friend rebelled.

"'I won't go, then,' said he.

"So he came back to us, saying, 'I don't think I'd like it there. You'll have to get me a job.'

"We gave him no hope, but redoubled our efforts. Then the impossible happened.

"A clipping bureau with lots of business needed someone to cut out of papers or magazines items that had been checked by a skilled member of its staff. They gave our octogenarian a glance, asked him to read three lines of print, and engaged him!

"Well, as far as we know, he's been there three years. Doesn't earn much, but he makes it do."

"Do you think his employer would mind if we stopped in and did a bit of follow-up?" we asked the secretary.

"Probably not. He's a good sort, I think."

We went to the address given and found the manager friendly.

"Mr. S——? O yes, Dad's still here. We all like him."

"How long has he been here?"

"About three years, I guess."

"Tell me, does he really earn his money, or are you just keeping him out of pity?"

"Oh, Dad does pretty well. He's a little slow, but careful. Yes, he just about earns what he gets."

"And you plan to keep him on?"

"Sure! We couldn't get along without Dad. He's good for our morale!"

Perhaps many another organization could use other "Dads" for the sake of their morale. M. G.

Mirror of World Opinion

Those Aluminum Rumors!

"The aluminum scrap collected from housewives is all going back to be made into new pots and pans."

"The scrap can't be used for defense purposes."

"The collection campaign is a plot of the aluminum trust to create a shortage of utensils so prices can be increased."

"It will cost more to smelt down the scrap than to make virgin aluminum from the ore."

"It's all a plot to make money for the scrap dealers and junkmen."

You've heard these comments about the recent nation-wide aluminum scrap collection? Then you have been listening to willful, or unwittingly duped, Axis propagandists.

Such is the judgment of Office of Civilian Defense officials. Besides categorically denying the above allegations—and offering facts to prove it—they also revealed recently that the propaganda stemmed from what they believed to have been a well organized anti-defense campaign.

Their files contain excerpts from:

Nazi newspapers published in this country.

Italian language newspapers in the United States.

The Communist Daily Worker (from issues published before the outbreak of the Russo-German war).

Father Coughlin's isolationist, Nazi sympathetic paper, *Social Justice*, and several other isolationist newspapers.

In answer the Government cites OPM Director General William S. Knudsen's estimate that production of virgin aluminum from July 1 to Dec. 31 this year will equal only 327,000,000 pounds, as against requirements of 400,000,000 pounds, and that ingots to be produced from the scrap metal may bring the total up to the amount required.

As to the other allegations:

No dealers or junkmen were in any way involved in the campaign. Scrap was sold directly to smelters by the OPM and Treasury Department. Thus there was no opportunity for middlemen's profit.

Only smelters with defense priority ratings received the scrap. Thus there is no possibility of the metal being remelted and sold to producers of civilian equipment.

The scrap metal is most certainly utilizable for defense purposes, either freeing equivalent amounts of virgin aluminum for use where scrap is not suitable, or else going directly into various airplane, battleship, tank, shell fuse, bomb fuse or portable military equipment parts.

Finally, smelters insist that it costs less to smelt it into usable metal than to make virgin aluminum from bauxite ore. Even if the cost were higher, however, the need for scrap remains. The dollar question is not an issue. There is simply not enough capacity to convert the bauxite necessary for full aluminum demands. The bauxite-aluminum process depends largely on electric power not now available pending the construction of new dams and generators.—Alfred Friendly, in the *Washington Post*.

A Good Neighbor Remembered

About to establish its first public memorial, Pekin, Ind., a town with fewer than 500 inhabitants, is passing up all the statesmen, all the generals and all the writers.

Pekin's undertaking, the "Happy" Littell Memorial Park, will be dedicated to "an ordinary good citizen," the late H. C. "Happy" Littell, who held a dozen unsalaried jobs in Pekin in addition to being railroad agent and berry association sales manager.

There is something pleasing and solidly American in this action. What a friendly, helpful neighbor H. C. Littell must have been.—*The Courier-Journal*, Louisville, Ky.

"Discreditable Game"

The Republicans in Congress are playing a dangerous, discreditable game of repudiation of their own party pledges, and of indifference to the national safety, threatened from without. They are flouting the rule, hitherto almost unanimously accepted, that party politics should and must end at the water's edge. They are attempting to destroy national unity in a time of great peril. . . .

It doesn't pay to sell your country short. If you are in doubt when it is a matter of your country's safety, it is always wise to give your country the benefit of the doubt.—*Chicago Daily News*.

Opportunity Overlooked

If Japan ten years ago had submitted the case of the Pacific to friendly conferences, as she was pledged to do under her treaties with other nations, all that has happened might never have occurred. And Japan, we think, would now be infinitely better off in treasure and in the lives of young men saved.

That opportunity is gone, but there is still time to prevent a Japanese-American war by seeking a new base for order in the Pacific. America will hope that these conferences will contribute to that end.—*Milwaukee Journal*.

Words for My Country

Between the will "to do"
and "doing" is a land
where only the brave may venture;
deeply dark
it lies, unmapped on every hand.
The timid will wait to see some glowing
spark,
mistake the spark for fireflies—
and so still stand.
Now stand we lacking:
not planes,
not guns,
but will
to disbelieve the cowardly nibbling of our
fear.

Time is not gone yet,
is here,
is still,
while we say:
"Later we will be stronger,
later . . . later . . . perhaps next year . . ."

JOHN RITCHEY

The Wide Horizon

A Stand on Christianity

By A. Burdett Dawes

LONDON

"On all hands there is talk of a New Order. Is this New Order to be Christian, in the sense that those who plan it understand and accept the Christian view of man's nature and destiny; and recognize that an educational system which is Christian in that sense is an essential factor in securing it? To put it bluntly, do we or do we not care whether successive generations of children are taught to understand and accept the truth of God made known in Christ, and the practical implications which follow from that belief?"

This is the issue raised in a statement, "Why Christian Education Matters," issued in Britain by leaders of various Christian bodies and addressed to "all who value the place of religion in national life."

That there are serious difficulties to be overcome, the statement allows. There is the legacy of sectarian bitterness; there is ignorance and apathy on the part of many parents "which will have to be removed before they have the will or the understanding to claim what is, indeed, the birthright of their children." But it is felt that the way is becoming clearer for a co-operative effort on the part of both churches and the educational body "to think out afresh what a truly Christian education means, and what is the price which must be paid for securing it."

* * *

The report acknowledges that within recent years there has been "a marked advance in the study and practice of religious teaching" and that although much remains to be done, "any suggestion that the non-provided schools are the sole champions of religious education against a State system which is labeled as 'pagan' is a grave injustice to the quality of the religious teaching which many Council schools are giving."

There is one outstanding contribution made by the schools which should properly be classed under religious education, and this is training in character. This might well have been more definitely referred to in the report. Here they have done invaluable work.

The schools of Britain have traditionally valued the training of character above that of intellect, although in the Council schools such training has been heavily handicapped and needs to be strongly reinforced. But the stout morale in Britain today, the determined stand for right and justice, must be considered, in part at least, as the achievement of the schools. It is true that this training is often not definitely linked with religion even in the thought of the teachers, and perhaps it is here that the Christian ideal can be more openly and firmly and practically established in our schools.

The good in character is not self-derived. It flows from God, the source of all good and is free to all. A recognition of this on the part of both teachers and pupils would be of incalculable value, and would provide the proper basis for Christian character in religion. Religion is practical or it is nothing.

* * *

Perhaps the most interesting recommendation put forward is that of the formation throughout the country of groups representing "all concerned with education, including parents," which should study the issues involved. It is felt that "a thorough rethinking of the philosophy and the social implications of education" is needed; and one might add, a much clearer concept of God.

The statement concludes: "We know now that it is a choice between two conflicting and contradictory estimates of human nature. The one regards man as a creature of this world, finding the satisfaction of his nature in obedience to State-loyalties, and the enjoyment of State-rewards. The other regards him as a child of God with spiritual endowments which demand both training and freedom of expression. That choice radically determines our whole conception of education. And for the Christian there is no choice. . . .

"Neutrality is no longer possible. If God matters at all He matters more than any other fact in human experience. It is time that the Nation faced that truth and made up its mind whether or not it is prepared to accept and act upon it."

Such a program is revolutionary. It must eventually involve the recognition of Spirit rather than matter as ultimate cause, effect, and law. So far-reaching a change must be one of growth. But the realization of the need for reform, and the bold effort toward co-operation which is here recommended, merit the earnest attention, not only of those to whom the statement is addressed, but of all who hold that the Christian ideal of life is the inevitable and only way out of the confusion and strife in which humanity today appears to be engulfed.

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